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WITH
ANSWER
KEY

PREPARATION SERIES FOR THE NEW TOEIC® TEST

More Practice Tests

Fourth Edition

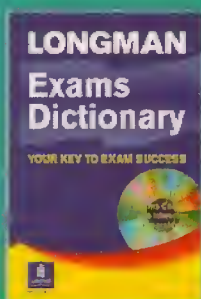


Lin Lougheed

PEARSON
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The perfect partner for
Longman Preparation Series
for the New TOEIC® Test

LONGMAN

PREPARATION SERIES

FOR THE NEW TOEIC® TEST

More Practice Tests

Fourth Edition

Lin Lougheed

More Practice Tests gives students at all levels the practice and confidence they need to increase their scores on the new TOEIC® test. This book is ideal for a TOEIC test preparation course as well as for self-study. *More Practice Tests* also provides excellent supplemental practice for the three other books in the series: *Introductory Course*, *Intermediate Course*, and *Advanced Course*.

More Practice Tests features

- **New material** that mirrors the format of the New TOEIC test
- **Practice Test questions, answers, and explanations** to improve student performance on each section of the test
- **Eight hundred practice items** that reflect the format and content of the new TOEIC test
- **Four complete Practice Tests**, with accompanying new TOEIC test-style answer sheets, for diagnosis or assessment and to accustom students to the new TOEIC test conditions
- **A Complete Audio Program** with the listening portion for all tests

The Longman Preparation Series for the New TOEIC® Test includes

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with Answer Key and Audioscript	0-13-199319-4
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INTRODUCTION

GENERAL TEST-TAKING DIRECTIONS

Longman Preparation Series for the New TOEIC® Test: More Practice Tests will give you the practice you need to do well on the new TOEIC test. When you take the tests in this book, you should pretend that you are actually taking the TOEIC test. Make sure that you have enough time to complete each section of the test. It is not necessary to take the whole test all at once if you do not have enough time. However, you should not spend more time than is allowed for each part.

You will need a soft lead pencil and a copy of one of the answer sheets from the back of the book. All answers for the TOEIC test will be marked on a similar sheet. Do not write in your book. This will allow you to take the test more than once. When you mark your answer sheet, completely fill the oval. Do not make any marks outside of the oval. If you do not know the answer to a question, **guess**. You may guess correctly!

The answers for the Practice Tests are in the back of the book. Each answer has a short explanation. These explanations refer you to study materials found in other books in the *Longman Preparation Series for the New TOEIC® Test*. These books, titled *Introductory Course*, *Intermediate Course*, and *Advanced Course*, are available at your bookstore or from your local Longman representative.

You will find a Conversion Table and Chart on pages 261–262. The table and chart will give you an approximation of what your TOEIC test scores might be. Please note that this is an approximation, not an actual TOEIC test score.

Listening Comprehension



Notice the headphone symbol used throughout the book. This symbol means you will need a CD player and the CD for the Listening Comprehension sections. If you do not have the CD, you may have someone read you the questions from the audioscript. The audioscript is in the back of this book.

There are four parts to the Listening Comprehension section.

	NUMBER OF QUESTIONS	TIME
Part 1: Photos	10	45 minutes
Part 2: Question-Response	30	
Part 3: Conversations	30	
Part 4: Talks	30	
TOTAL	100	

Reading

You will only need the test book, an answer sheet, and a pencil to do the Reading section. There are three parts to the Reading section of the test.

		NUMBER OF QUESTIONS	TIME
Part 5:	Incomplete Sentences	40	1 hour and 15 minutes
Part 6:	Text Completion	12	
Part 7:	Reading Comprehension		
	• Single Passages	28	
	• Double Passages	20	
		TOTAL	100

NEW TOEIC® TEST DIRECTIONS

GENERAL DIRECTIONS: The following general directions are provided by the Educational Testing Service (ETS®) and are reprinted here with permission. Read them and be sure you understand them.



Test of English for International Communication

General Directions

This test is designed to measure your English language ability. The test is divided into two sections: Listening and Reading.

You must mark all of your answers on the separate answer sheet. For each question, you should select the best answer from the answer choices given. Then, on your answer sheet, you should find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer that you have selected. If you decide to change an answer, completely erase your old answer and then mark your new answer.

PRACTICE TESTS

PRACTICE TEST ONE

You will find the Answer Sheet for Practice Test One on page 255. Detach it from the book and use it to record your answers. Play the audio for Practice Test One when you are ready to begin.

LISTENING TEST

In the Listening test, you will be asked to demonstrate how well you understand spoken English. The entire Listening test will last approximately 45 minutes. There are four parts, and directions are given for each part. You must mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not write your answers in the test book.

PART 1



Directions: For each question in this part, you will hear four statements about a picture in your test book. When you hear the statements, you must select the one statement that best describes what you see in the picture. Then find the number of the question on your answer sheet and mark your answer. The statements will not be printed in your test book and will be spoken only one time.

Example

Sample Answer

(A) (B) (C) (D)



Statement (C), "They're standing near the table," is the best description of the picture, so you should select answer (C) and mark it on your answer sheet.

1.



2.



3.



4.



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

5.



6.



7.



8.



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

9.



10.



PART 2



Directions: You will hear a question or statement and three responses spoken in English. They will not be printed in your test book and will be spoken only one time. Select the best response to the question or statement and mark the letter (A), (B), or (C) on your answer sheet.

Example

Sample Answer

(A) ☐ (B) ☒ (C) ☐

You will hear: Where is the meeting room?

You will also hear: (A) To meet the new director.
 (B) It's the first room on the right.
 (C) Yes, at two o'clock.

Your best response to the question "Where is the meeting room?" is choice (B), "It's the first room on the right," so (B) is the correct answer. You should mark answer (B) on your answer sheet.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 11. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 26. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 12. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 27. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 13. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 28. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 14. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 29. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 15. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 30. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 16. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 31. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 17. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 32. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 18. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 33. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 19. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 34. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 20. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 35. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 21. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 36. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 22. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 37. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 23. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 38. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 24. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 39. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 25. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 40. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

PART 3

Directions: You will hear some conversations between two people. You will be asked to answer three questions about what the speakers say in each conversation. Select the best response to each question and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet. The conversations will not be printed in your test book and will be spoken only one time.

-
- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>41. What does the man want the woman to do?</p> <p>(A) Type a letter.
(B) Buy him a sweater.
(C) Have lunch with him.
(D) Work this evening.</p> <p>42. What is the woman doing now?</p> <p>(A) Eating lunch.
(B) Leaving for the golf course.
(C) Making copies.
(D) Sending e-mail.</p> <p>43. Where is the man going?</p> <p>(A) To a restaurant.
(B) To his office.
(C) To the post office.
(D) To the photocopy store.</p> | <p>47. How many dozen pens is the man ordering?</p> <p>(A) Two.
(B) Four.
(C) Six.
(D) Twelve.</p> <p>48. What colors does he want?</p> <p>(A) Green and purple.
(B) Green and red.
(C) Red, black, and blue.
(D) Red, black, and purple.</p> <p>49. How will he pay for the pens?</p> <p>(A) He will pay by check.
(B) He will pay with cash.
(C) The woman will send him a bill.
(D) The woman will charge it to his account.</p> |
|--|---|
-
- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>44. When will the phones be installed?</p> <p>(A) Monday before noon.
(B) Monday afternoon.
(C) Wednesday before noon.
(D) Wednesday afternoon.</p> <p>45. Why weren't the phones installed last week?</p> <p>(A) The equipment was out of order.
(B) They couldn't get an appointment.
(C) The order was placed too late.
(D) They didn't bring the right kind of phone.</p> <p>46. How long have they been waiting for the phones?</p> <p>(A) Under a week.
(B) One week.
(C) One month.
(D) More than a month.</p> | <p>50. Where does this conversation take place?</p> <p>(A) At the dinner table.
(B) In a grocery store.
(C) In a bookstore.
(D) At a bakery.</p> <p>51. What does the man want the woman to do?</p> <p>(A) Cook a meal.
(B) Stop coughing.
(C) Eat some more.
(D) Sing a song.</p> <p>52. What does the woman want to do?</p> <p>(A) Read a book.
(B) Bake a cake.
(C) Drink coffee.
(D) Pick up her mail.</p> |
|--|--|
-

53. Who is giving advice?
(A) A travel agent.
(B) A physician.
(C) A teacher.
(D) A golfer.
54. What is the woman's problem?
(A) She lost her job.
(B) She works too much.
(C) She never takes a walk.
(D) She can't decide on a place for a vacation.
55. What will the woman do?
(A) Go to the health club.
(B) Learn to play golf.
(C) Take a vacation.
(D) Hire someone to help her.
-
56. What don't the speakers like?
(A) Spring.
(B) The heat.
(C) The rain.
(D) Standing.
57. How is the weather today?
(A) Sunny.
(B) Cool.
(C) Humid.
(D) Icy.
58. When does this conversation take place?
(A) May.
(B) September.
(C) November.
(D) December.
-
59. What is the woman looking for?
(A) Her raincoat.
(B) Her boots and umbrella.
(C) Her bus ticket.
(D) Her watch.
60. What is the weather like?
(A) Hot.
(B) Cold.
(C) Rainy.
(D) Misty.
61. When will the bus leave?
(A) In 15 minutes.
(B) In 20 minutes.
(C) In 29 minutes.
(D) In 50 minutes.
-
62. Where does the man live?
(A) By the school.
(B) By the police station.
(C) On a mountain.
(D) Near a pool.
63. How does the woman get to work?
(A) On foot.
(B) By train.
(C) By car.
(D) By bus.
64. What time will the woman meet the man tomorrow?
(A) At 7:00.
(B) At 7:30.
(C) At 11:00.
(D) At 11:30.
-

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

65. Why didn't the woman read this morning's paper?
- (A) She didn't have money to buy one.
 - (B) She didn't have time to buy one.
 - (C) It wasn't delivered on time.
 - (D) She read yesterday's instead.
66. What does the man suggest that the woman do?
- (A) Buy a newspaper at the newsstand.
 - (B) Read the front page.
 - (C) Borrow his newspaper.
 - (D) Have the newspaper delivered.
67. What does the man want to do?
- (A) Read the woman a story.
 - (B) Tell the woman about the news.
 - (C) Buy a newspaper for her.
 - (D) Copy a page from the newspaper.
-
68. What time did the woman go to bed?
- (A) At 7:00.
 - (B) After 7:00.
 - (C) At 11:00.
 - (D) After 11:00.
69. How many hours of sleep does the woman usually get?
- (A) Four.
 - (B) Five.
 - (C) Eight.
 - (D) Ten.
70. Why did she get up early?
- (A) To do some work.
 - (B) To work out at the gym.
 - (C) To finish reading a book.
 - (D) To get ready for a trip.

PART 4

Directions: You will hear some talks given by a single speaker. You will be asked to answer three questions about what the speaker says in each talk. Select the best response to each question and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet. The talks will not be printed in your test book and will be spoken only one time.

-
71. What is being sold?
(A) Office space.
(B) Office supplies.
(C) Down pillows.
(D) Sailboats.
72. How long does this sale last?
(A) One day.
(B) Three days.
(C) One week.
(D) Eight days.
73. When does the sale end?
(A) Thursday.
(B) Friday.
(C) Saturday.
(D) Sunday.
-
74. What was the weather yesterday?
(A) Rainy.
(B) Foggy.
(C) Sunny.
(D) Clear.
75. When might it snow?
(A) This evening.
(B) Tomorrow morning.
(C) Tomorrow evening.
(D) This weekend.
76. What will the weekend temperature be?
(A) Below freezing.
(B) Right around freezing.
(C) Around 7 degrees.
(D) About 11 degrees.
-
77. What kind of news item is this?
(A) An analysis.
(B) A review.
(C) A correction.
(D) A warning.
78. When might this announcement be heard?
(A) Spring.
(B) Summer.
(C) Fall.
(D) Winter.
79. What causes power failure?
(A) Excessive use.
(B) Lack of demand.
(C) Increased supply.
(D) Poor quality fans.
-
80. Who is probably listening to this announcement?
(A) Ticket agents.
(B) Telephone line technicians.
(C) Airline representatives.
(D) Potential travelers.
81. Why is there a delay?
(A) All the agents are busy.
(B) All flights are late.
(C) The fares are going up.
(D) Representatives are on strike.
82. When should travelers to other countries get to the airport?
(A) Two hours before their flight leaves.
(B) Three hours before their flight leaves.
(C) Four hours before their flight leaves.
(D) Five hours before their flight leaves.
-

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE**

83. What kind of people are attending the seminar?
(A) Teachers.
(B) Managers.
(C) Waiters.
(D) Gardeners.
84. Which of the following describes Mr. Margalis?
(A) Inexperienced.
(B) Retired.
(C) Speechless.
(D) Young.
85. Where is the announcement being heard?
(A) In a garden.
(B) In a private office.
(C) In a dining hall.
(D) On a train.
-
86. What is needed to enter?
(A) A special pass.
(B) An authorized signature.
(C) A secure vehicle.
(D) A hunting license.
87. Where can passes be obtained?
(A) Within the secure area.
(B) From authorized personnel.
(C) At the Security Office.
(D) At the License Bureau.
88. What should visitors do when leaving the area?
(A) Sign out.
(B) Pay an exit fee.
(C) Give the pass back.
(D) Keep the pass for future visits.
-
89. What kind of work is advertised?
(A) Full-time.
(B) Part-time.
(C) Overtime.
(D) Volunteer.
90. What qualifications are required?
(A) Law degree.
(B) Medical diploma.
(C) Advertising experience.
(D) Office skills.
91. What are job seekers required to do?
(A) Take a test.
(B) Be available immediately.
(C) Fill out an application form.
(D) Understand employment law.
-
92. What time is the report being presented?
(A) At 8:00.
(B) At 10:00.
(C) At 12:00.
(D) At 2:00.
93. What advice is given?
(A) Wear a hat.
(B) Go to bed early.
(C) Have a nice day.
(D) Take your umbrella.
94. What is the weather now?
(A) Rainy.
(B) Clear skies.
(C) Dark clouds.
(D) Windy.
-

95. What kind of place is Family Security Systems?
- (A) A police station.
 - (B) A travel agency.
 - (C) An insurance company.
 - (D) An alarm installation company.
96. For urgent problems, what number should be pressed?
- (A) One.
 - (B) Four.
 - (C) Five.
 - (D) Six.
97. How can you register an address change?
- (A) Press 4.
 - (B) Visit the website.
 - (C) Speak to an agent.
 - (D) Send it in by mail.
-
98. Where is this announcement made?
- (A) At a school.
 - (B) At an airport.
 - (C) At a grocery store.
 - (D) At a shopping mall.
99. What is today's special?
- (A) Chicken.
 - (B) Beef.
 - (C) Spaghetti.
 - (D) Vegetables.
100. What do kids get with their meal?
- (A) A toy.
 - (B) Free dessert.
 - (C) Extra vegetables.
 - (D) A seat by the entrance.

This is the end of the Listening test. Turn to Part 5 in your test book.

READING TEST

In the Reading test, you will read a variety of texts and answer several different types of reading comprehension questions. The entire Reading test will last 75 minutes. There are three parts, and directions are given for each part. You are encouraged to answer as many questions as possible within the time allowed.

You must mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not write your answers in the test book.

PART 5

Directions: A word or phrase is missing in each of the sentences below. Four answer choices are given below each sentence. Select the best answer to complete the sentence. Then mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>101. Both companies are _____ the same business.</p> <p>(A) in
(B) with
(C) from
(D) through</p> <p>102. _____ there were so many options, everyone was satisfied.</p> <p>(A) If
(B) Why
(C) Because
(D) When</p> <p>103. If they _____ more aware of the trends, they could have avoided bankruptcy.</p> <p>(A) were
(B) are
(C) have been
(D) had been</p> <p>104. Make checks _____ to the company.</p> <p>(A) paid
(B) payable
(C) paying
(D) pay</p> | <p>105. Ms. Bolton is both a strong manager _____ a skilled negotiator.</p> <p>(A) or
(B) with
(C) and
(D) though</p> <p>106. _____ the stockbrokers said the market was healthy, they refused to invest more money.</p> <p>(A) Because
(B) Although
(C) In addition
(D) So</p> <p>107. The seminar will adjourn _____ five o'clock.</p> <p>(A) in
(B) on
(C) at
(D) the</p> <p>108. Marketing is important; _____, we're hiring a new public relations firm.</p> <p>(A) therefore
(B) even though
(C) nevertheless
(D) but</p> |
|--|---|

109. The secretary had the messenger _____ the envelope as soon as possible.
(A) delivering
(B) to deliver
(C) deliver
(D) delivered
110. The board meetings usually _____ on time.
(A) have started
(B) start
(C) are starting
(D) have been starting
111. Everyone was disappointed to hear that the company's proposal was _____.
(A) turned up
(B) turned on
(C) turned away
(D) turned down
112. Even though the exchange rate was high, we _____ from them.
(A) buy
(B) must have bought
(C) had to buy
(D) had better buy
113. _____ Dr. Rossi hired the new assistant, the office has become more organized.
(A) When
(B) Before
(C) While
(D) Since
114. Mr. Cutler will _____ as president.
(A) step out
(B) step down
(C) step from
(D) step through
115. Ms. Silva sent the memo _____ it had been approved.
(A) so
(B) but
(C) after
(D) until
116. It's time to take advantage of current _____ rates.
(A) interesting
(B) interest
(C) interested
(D) interests
117. The manager has to _____ the presentation until next week.
(A) put off
(B) put with
(C) put on
(D) put through
118. When the directors _____ a profit, they'll be satisfied.
(A) will see
(B) are seeing
(C) see
(D) have been seeing
119. Do _____ an estimate before getting it in writing.
(A) not ever accept
(B) never accept
(C) accept never
(D) not accept ever
120. Production went down _____ morale was low.
(A) even though
(B) when
(C) but
(D) to
121. The distributors will collaborate _____ a British company.
(A) with
(B) in
(C) from
(D) of
122. If banks _____ the number of credit cards, the economy would improve.
(A) limiting
(B) limited
(C) had limited
(D) are limiting

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123. One suggestion was to _____ gasoline taxes.
 (A) raise
 (B) have raised
 (C) be raising
 (D) raising
124. The host will want the total amount _____ before paying the bill.
 (A) checked
 (B) be checked
 (C) checking
 (D) check
125. The new sales manager cooperates with her colleagues; _____, she is a valued member.
 (A) although
 (B) however
 (C) for example
 (D) therefore
126. _____ our office, Mr. James voted against the proposal.
 (A) Representation
 (B) Representative
 (C) Representing
 (D) Representative of
127. Paychecks _____.
 (A) are twice distributed a month
 (B) twice a month are distributed
 (C) are distributed twice a month
 (D) a month are distributed twice
128. There has been a decline in local _____ national advertising.
 (A) therefore
 (B) so
 (C) but
 (D) and
129. _____ Mrs. Lee was calling her husband's office, he was calling hers.
 (A) While
 (B) Because
 (C) So
 (D) Then
130. The CEOs will meet _____ Chicago next month.
 (A) at
 (B) in
 (C) to
 (D) from
131. The award was contested by one of the _____.
 (A) competitors
 (B) competition
 (C) competing
 (D) competitive
132. The _____ was considered final.
 (A) decisive
 (B) decided
 (C) decision
 (D) deciding
133. Mr. Wong once lived _____ New Orleans.
 (A) in
 (B) at
 (C) from
 (D) on
134. The report focused on the _____ of the study.
 (A) foundlings
 (B) finds
 (C) findings
 (D) found
135. The staff _____ the office had been burglarized.
 (A) suspicion
 (B) suspense
 (C) suspicious
 (D) suspected
136. _____ all the references to verify the information.
 (A) Look by
 (B) Look out
 (C) Look up
 (D) Look to

137. Mary is _____ an excellent writer.

- (A) considerate
- (B) considered
- (C) considerable
- (D) considers

138. They _____ the launch of their new company only a year ago.

- (A) announce
- (B) are announcing
- (C) have announced
- (D) announced

139. After re-evaluating the proposal, the agency _____ the contract to us.

- (A) awarding
- (B) had awarded
- (C) awarded
- (D) awards

140. My supervisor had me _____ the morning taking inventory.

- (A) spend
- (B) to spend
- (C) spent
- (D) spending

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PART 6

Directions: Read the texts that follow. A word or phrase is missing in some of the sentences. Four answer choices are given below each of the sentences. Select the best answer to complete the text. Then mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.

Questions 141–143 refer to the following letter.

Chandi Akella
Rapid Technology, Inc.
450 Cherry Circle
Detroit, MI 40355

Dear Ms. Akella:

I was interested to read about your company in the online issue of "Technology Today." Perhaps your company's technology can help us.

I own a candy company in Tennessee. We _____ a variety of kinds

141. (A) consume
(B) manufacture
(C) purchase
(D) desire

of candy which are sold all over the USA and in other countries as well. As part of their work, my employees use heavy equipment and move large boxes every day. Sometimes they fall or hurt their backs. As a result, they _____ days of work. Everyone suffers from this situation.

142. (A) avoid
(B) gain
(C) miss
(D) save

These accidents cost my company a lot of money, and my employees suffer from health problems.

Rapid Technology's "cobots" may help. I understand that a "cobot" is like a robot. However, it is a robot that collaborates—or works with—people. So, you call it a "cobot." Is that correct? I understand that people are _____ when they work with cobots. However, the article I read only

143. (A) safer
(B) more safely
(C) safety
(D) more safety

discussed cobots at car companies. Could they also be used at a candy company?

We are very interested in cobots, but we are not sure if they would work here. What do you think? Please reply via mail. Thank you.




Best wishes,



Priscilla Parton
President, Prissy's Candies

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Questions 144–146 refer to the following e-mail.

To: IEP Group All
From: Karin O'Flaherty
Subject: Office procedures

Dear Teachers,

Our new school year is starting. I would like to remind everyone about the rules for using our office during this exciting and busy time. Please review these procedures carefully.

1. Door Code: You need a code to unlock the office door. New teachers, your code will arrive this week.

2. Telephonic: Everyone shares the same telephone number. If you answer a call for another teacher, please take a message and leave _____ in the teacher's mailbox.

144. (A) them
(B) her
(C) his
(D) it

3. Computers: Please share the computers. Remember to sign _____

145. (A) in
(B) up
(C) out
(D) to

after using the computer. For help with the computer, please call Mario at extension 421.

4. Copying: Copying can be very _____, so please make only a few copies.

146. (A) costly
(B) useful
(C) necessary
(D) complicated

5. Eating: Please eat in the lunchroom. After eating, throw all trash in the bin. Keep this room clean at all times.

We have some new teachers this semester. They are not yet familiar with our office procedures. Please help these new teachers, and welcome them to our program. Thank you.

Best Wishes,
Karin

Karin O'Flaherty
Program Coordinator

RDA COMPANY

5943 Alton Lane
Irvine, CA 91628

Office Services, Incorporated
Ms. Misato Sakai
1300 Lincoln Lane
San Francisco, CA 94043

Dear Ms. Sakai:

My boss recommended your company as the fastest at shipping office supplies. I work at RDA Company, and we urgently need some supplies. I hope that you can ship these items _____.

147. (A) quickly
(B) quicker
(C) quickest
(D) quickness

We need two large desks, model 156A, one dark brown and the other black. We also need two chairs for the new desks. We would like the colors to _____ the desks, so please send one dark brown and one black chair.

148. (A) contrast with
(B) differ from
(C) match
(D) cover


We need one new computer, model ABC439, with a medium-sized, flat-screen monitor. Please _____ two speakers.

149. (A) include
(B) included
(C) to include
(D) will include

We also need ten boxes of white, letter-sized paper.

Please send everything immediately. Our new employees need these supplies as soon as possible. Thank you for your assistance.

Regards,



Naser Abdelwali
Human Resources Director

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The Little Tea Room
Blumberg 77
Adlkofen, Germany

Dr. Johannes Spieker
Hinterkirchstrasse 15
Frieburg, Germany

Dear Dr. Spieker:

January 7, 20__

I wanted to write and personally thank you for your kind effort in helping to tend to one of our _____ at our restaurant in her time of need. Briana

150. (A) doctors
(B) nurses
(C) customers
(D) employees

Hilton, the woman you helped resuscitate on Monday, gave me your name and address when I spoke to her on the phone today. You _____ be glad to

151. (A) had better
(B) could
(C) will
(D) are

know that she is recovering in the hospital and is almost ready to be released.

As it turns out, you assumed correctly that the woman was suffering from a severe and sudden allergic reaction to nuts. She had neglected to inform the waitress that she couldn't eat any food containing nuts. Your skill and presence of mind saved her from suffering a terrible tragedy.

Please bring your family in for a complimentary meal at your earliest convenience so _____ I may thank you in person.

152. (A) that
(B) thus
(C) there
(D) this

Sincerely,

Henrik Andresen

Henrik Andresen, Manager

PART 7

Directions: In this part you will read a selection of texts, such as magazine and newspaper articles, letters, and advertisements. Each text is followed by several questions. Select the best answer for each question and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.

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Questions 153–154 refer to the following job announcement.

SALES

California-based company seeking to expand its sales overseas is looking for sales professionals to cover territory in the Pacific Rim region. Successful candidates will have a minimum of two years experience in sales, preferably in the clothing industry, as well as a good professional appearance, excellent communication skills, and a college degree. Conversational knowledge of Japanese or Mandarin Chinese and experience traveling or working in Asia are desirable. Job is based in San Francisco but requires one to two weeks a month of travel. We offer an excellent salary and benefits package including health and life insurance, relocation allowance, and professional development opportunities. Send résumé and two letters of reference to: J. M. Schmidt, 150 State Street, San Francisco, CA 94181. Closing date: June 15.

153. Who would most likely apply for this job?

- (A) An engineer
- (B) A real estate agent
- (C) A professor
- (D) A clerk in a clothing store

154. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a requirement?

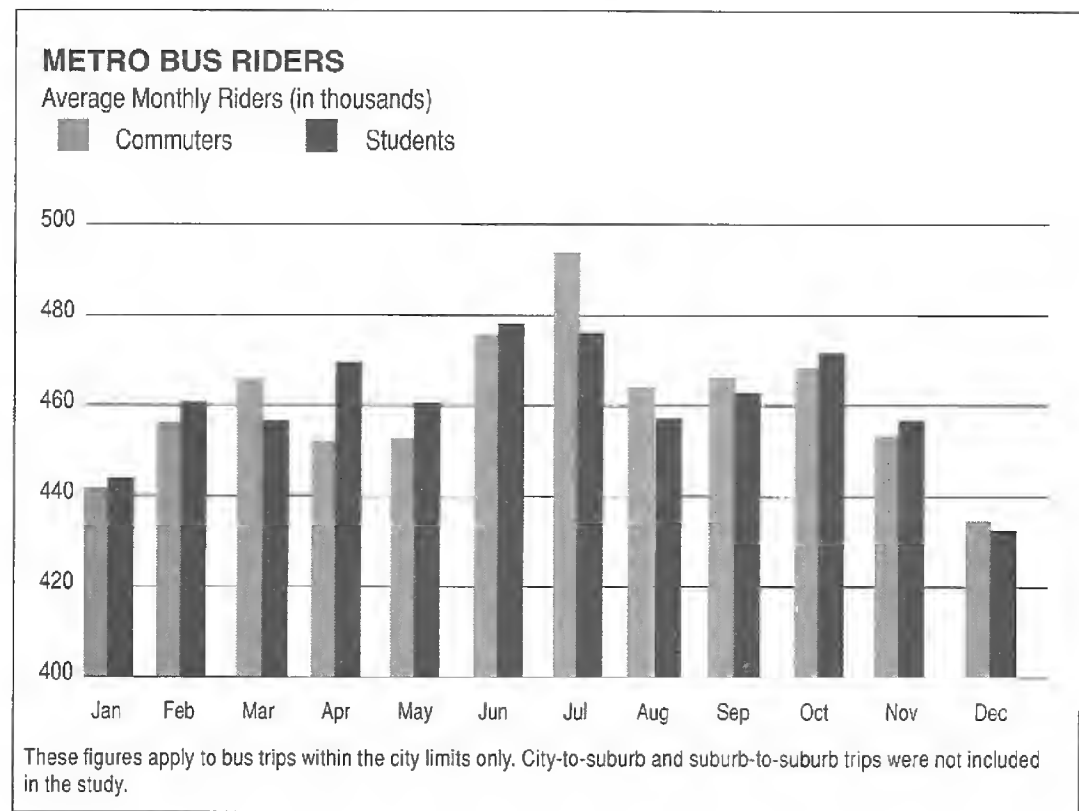
- (A) Good appearance
- (B) Previous experience
- (C) A master's degree
- (D) Good speaking and writing skills

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These days, everybody buys computer software. Consumers purchase all kinds of software, from games for the kids to highly sophisticated professional programs and everything in between. Computer software has become part of everybody's daily life, and this is just one more thing adding to an ever-growing problem. The excessive packaging on computer software is joining catchy wrappers, durable plastic and cardboard boxes, plastic jugs, and other types of packaging in the trash. Everything we buy is packaged in one way or another. When we get our purchases home, we unwrap them and throw the packaging in the trash. It then ends up in the nation's garbage dumps. Communities all around the country are struggling with the problem of where to put all this waste. Much of this excessive packaging serves only to make the products more attractive to consumers. It catches the eye but does not really protect the goods from damage. Environmentalists are asking consumers to say "No!" to wasteful packaging practices. Please purchase only those products that come with a minimum of packaging or that are packaged in 100% recycled materials.

155. What is this article about?
- (A) Recycling
 - (B) Computer software
 - (C) The use of garbage dumps
 - (D) A problem with packaging
156. According to the passage, why are products packaged?
- (A) For protection
 - (B) For attractiveness
 - (C) For ease of consumption
 - (D) For environmental safety
157. What happens to most packaging?
- (A) It's recycled.
 - (B) It's discarded.
 - (C) It's stored on shelves.
 - (D) It's redesigned.

Questions 158–160 refer to the following table.



158. What does this table compare?
- (A) Daily schedules
 - (B) Means of transportation
 - (C) Monthly ridership
 - (D) Riders with drivers
159. Which month had the highest number of commuters?
- (A) June
 - (B) July
 - (C) September
 - (D) October
160. In which month were the buses used least?
- (A) February
 - (B) May
 - (C) August
 - (D) December

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Questions 161–164 refer to the following report.

The Postal System has announced that postal rates are going up yet again. On the first of the year, the price of a first-class stamp will rise by 8 cents. Express mail and priority mail rates will increase by 20 percent. The rates for third-class mail will also go up, while the special book rate will be entirely eliminated. Special services such as Delivery Confirmation, Return Receipt, and Overnight Delivery will also cost more, and it has even been announced that rental rates on post office mail boxes will increase.

Everybody everywhere will be paying more for postal services next year, but one sector will be particularly hard hit. Direct-marketing companies rely on the postal system to carry out their business. These companies include catalog houses as well as sellers of mailing lists. Postal services account for a significant percentage of their costs.

Direct-marketing companies say the proposed increases in postal rates will hurt their industry and will likely even drive some into bankruptcy. "Our business is carried out almost entirely through the mail," says Esther Bergen, president of Mega Marketers, Inc., one of the largest direct-marketing companies in the country. "Of course these increases will hurt us. They will have a huge effect on the way we do business." Direct-marketing companies rely mostly on third-class mail, which is expected to have rate increases as high as 30 percent. Will this mean less junk mail arriving at your doorstep? "Possibly," says Bergen. "But the more likely outcome is that the smaller companies, which will have more difficulty absorbing the costs of the rate increases, will go under, while the larger companies will stay in business and take over the markets now covered by the smaller companies. There will probably be some increases in prices of mail-order products, but not enough to drive the average consumer away."

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>161. The word "drive" in paragraph 3, line 2, is closest in meaning to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) force(B) operate(C) transport(D) remove | <p>163. According to the passage, what rate do most direct-marketing companies use?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) Book rate(B) First class(C) Third class(D) Proposed rate |
| <p>162. According to the passage, who will be most affected by this change?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) Direct-marketing companies(B) Greeting card manufacturers(C) Postal employees(D) Stamp collectors | <p>164. What are the catalog houses in this report?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) Preferred postal clients(B) Direct-marketing companies(C) Financially stable companies(D) First-class mail users |

Questions 165–168 refer to the following information.

1. The One-Call System

In most states, natural gas industry–supported laws require contractors and private landowners to call the local One-Call number before beginning any kind of digging. With forty-eight hours' notice, a pipeline operator will locate the pipeline and mark it clearly. Any damage at all to a pipe—even the slightest scratch—could lead to a leak later on. Whether One-Call has become the law in your state or not, you can help keep pipelines safe by calling the number on the right-of-way markers before you dig.

2. Leak Detection

Most pipelines are operated twenty-four hours a day from a control station, using telephone, satellite, or microwave communications systems. Computers are widely used to monitor conditions along the line every ten to sixty seconds, sounding an alarm if they detect any abnormality or sudden change in pressure. In the event of an alarm, valves can be closed and nearby pipeline crews dispatched within minutes.

3. Emergency Response Preparedness

Although leaks occur infrequently and rarely result in a fire, readiness for any emergency is a crucial responsibility for pipeline companies. Federal and state laws supported by the natural gas industry require pipeline companies and local police and fire departments to maintain a coordinated plan of response and to practice for an emergency by staging drills. These drills and personnel training programs emphasize the need for immediate action and for cooperation between the various rescue agencies and the pipeline company.

4. Public Awareness

The One-Call system, state-of-the-art leak detection equipment, and emergency response procedures have all been put in place with one thing in mind—the safety of you, the public. Please visit the website of the Natural Gas Association to find out more about our safety procedures, tips for using natural gas safely in your home, and information on what to do if you see someone tampering with pipeline right-of-way markers.

165. What is the main focus of this passage?
- (A) Safety
 - (B) Personnel training
 - (C) Computer monitoring
 - (D) Industry-supported laws
166. What is One-Call?
- (A) A telecommunications firm
 - (B) An excavating company
 - (C) A contractor
 - (D) A pipeline detection safety service
167. What do rescue agencies and pipeline companies coordinate?
- (A) Leaks
 - (B) Drilling
 - (C) Emergency readiness
 - (D) Microwave communications
168. The word “dispatched” in paragraph 2, line 4, is closest in meaning to
- (A) fired
 - (B) fixed
 - (C) sent
 - (D) hired

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Questions 169–171 refer to the following manual.

TROUBLESHOOTING			
If your TV does not work, check the following points:			
PICTURE	SOUND	POSSIBLE CAUSES	WHAT TO DO
No picture	Noise	Not properly tuned	Adjust tuning
Picture visible	No sound	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Volume control dial turned too low• Earphones inserted	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Turn up volume• Disconnect earphones
Picture all white	Sound heard	Brightness control not set correctly	Adjust brightness control
Picture dark or blurred	Sound heard	Brightness control not set correctly	Adjust brightness control

169. What is this chart used for?

- (A) To determine a problem with a TV
- (B) To pick a TV program
- (C) To compare prices
- (D) To wrap packages

170. What does the manual advise if the picture is all white?

- (A) Turn down the volume
- (B) Adjust the brightness control
- (C) Adjust the tuning
- (D) Disconnect the earphones

171. When should the tuning be adjusted?

- (A) When there is no picture and no sound
- (B) When there is a picture but no sound
- (C) When the picture is white
- (D) When there is noise but no picture

Questions 172–174 refer to the following letter.

April 23, 20__

China Books, Inc.
23405 San Antonio Ave.
San Fernando, CA 94509

To whom it may concern:

I have just received a "Payment Due" notice from your office. This is the second time I have received such a notice. I don't understand why I have received these notices since I paid for my purchase at the time I placed my order. I enclosed a check in the envelope with the order form. The first time I received a notice, I sent you a photocopy of the canceled check as proof of payment. I am now enclosing, for the second time, a photocopy of both sides of canceled check #535 in the amount of \$35.95, which I sent to cover payment for the book *In a Modern World*, plus shipping and handling costs. Please note that the date on the check is October 13. The information on the back shows that it was endorsed and deposited into your company's bank account on October 23.

Please call me at (415) 555-4856 to acknowledge receipt of this letter. I wish to avoid any further harassment about this payment. Your company is a wonderful source for hard-to-find books about Asia, and I would like to continue doing business with you. As a professor of Asian Studies, I am a frequent buyer of books dealing with all aspects of Asian culture and history and often recommend your store to my students. However, if we cannot resolve this matter quickly, I will have to take my business elsewhere. I sincerely hope that will not be necessary.

Sincerely,



Margaret Tomkins

172. Who owes money?
- (A) No one
 - (B) Ms. Tomkins
 - (C) China Books
 - (D) The author
173. When was the check written?
- (A) April 23
 - (B) May 30
 - (C) October 13
 - (D) October 23
174. According to the letter, which of the following is NOT true?
- (A) Ms. Tomkins has paid twice.
 - (B) This is Ms. Tomkins' second letter.
 - (C) Ms. Tomkins has received two notices.
 - (D) The company received the payment.

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Questions 175–176 refer to the following report.

When personal computers first began showing up in offices around the world, people believed that this business tool would lead to something called the “paperless office.” This was hailed as a great advance in business practices.

The “paperless office” theory went something like this: people would store their information on disks and computers instead of using file folders and paper. As a result, paper use would decrease. This was supposed to help preserve natural resources as well as reduce the world’s solid-waste disposal problem.

In some ways this theory has played out in practice. In offices everywhere around the world, files and records are increasingly being stored electronically rather than on paper. But the prediction has not proven to be entirely true. Documents are often printed out in part or in their entirety in order to be reviewed or shared with others. Often multiple versions of a document go through the printout stage, thus actually increasing the use of paper for each document rather than reducing it. In addition, computers have made it easier to generate notices and flyers, of which people readily make multiple copies to distribute to as wide an audience as possible. In some ways, computers have made it easier than ever before to use large quantities of paper.

So, while computers have reduced paper use in some areas, they have increased it in others. The issue of felling forests in order to manufacture paper and the question of how to dispose of so much solid waste still remain problematic.

175. What is the report about?

- (A) Selling computers
- (B) Desktop publishing
- (C) The “paperless office”
- (D) World problems

176. What would the “paperless office” have done?

- (A) Preserved resources
- (B) Confused secretaries
- (C) Cut costs
- (D) Improved communication

Public Health
Pakistan

Position Available: Division of Public Health and Clinical Nutrition.

The University of Karachi at Karachi General Hospital (KGH) is recruiting for an assistant clinical professor of medicine for the Division of Public Health and Clinical Nutrition. The candidate will participate in all teaching, clinical, and basic research activities of the division and serve as chief of the public health clinic at KGH. The individual will be expected to develop independently funded clinical research programs dealing with basic public health issues and/or clinical nutrition. Board certification required. Competitive salary in U.S. dollars, airfare, and full board/lodging included. Professional growth and cultural opportunities abound. Send curriculum vitae, summary of clinical research interests, and three letters of reference to Faroque Khan, MD, 572 St. Kilda Road, Sydney 2000, Australia.

177. In line 2, the word "recruiting" is closest in meaning to
- (A) hiring
 - (B) training
 - (C) helping
 - (D) funding
178. Which of the following is part of the job description?
- (A) Giving blood tests
 - (B) Supervising research
 - (C) Repairing equipment
 - (D) Diagnosing patients
179. Which of the following is a requirement for employment?
- (A) Pakistani medical license
 - (B) Medical board certification
 - (C) Clinical nutrition training experience
 - (D) Abstracts of published articles
180. Which of the following is NOT necessary to apply?
- (A) Curriculum vitae
 - (B) References
 - (C) Clinical research summary
 - (D) Abstracts of published articles

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Questions 181–185 refer to the following purchase order and letter.

PURCHASE ORDER

Ship Prepaid—Add all delivery charges on invoice

Fish Market Restaurant
905 North High Street
Baltimore, MD 21002

Tel: (401) 555-5154
Fax: (401) 555-5177

Vendor:

Super Seafood Suppliers
39908 Cold Spring Circle
Baltimore, MD 21117
Tel: (401) 555-0087
Fax: (401) 555-0097

Ship To: Joey Farina
Restaurant Manager
Address above

Reference: Purchase Order 9855
Date: April 9, 20__

Invoice To: Catherine Cox
Accounting Department
Address above

Delivery Date: April 16, 20__

Item	Number	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Tuna	S8704T	200 pounds	\$4.00	\$ 800.00
Lobster	S4399L	150 pounds	8.00	1200.00
Shrimp	S3280S	350 pounds	6.00	2100.00
Salmon	S2956A	300 pounds	8.00	2400.00
Subtotal				6500.00
Shipping/Handling 5%				325.00
TOTAL				\$6825.00

Prepared by: Joey Farina
Date: April 8, 20__

CC: Accounting Department; Purchasing Department; Receiving Department

April 11, 20__

Mr. Joey Farina
Restaurant Manager
Fish Market Restaurant
905 North High Street
Baltimore, MD 21002

Dear Mr. Farina:

I received your purchase order yesterday, and I need to go over a few items with you. Please call me as soon as you receive this letter. April 16 is coming soon and I have not been able to reach you to discuss the order. Have you received my voicemail messages? We normally need ten days between receiving a purchase order and filling it. You must pay an express service charge of \$100 in order to have the order filled by April 16.

I've checked with our suppliers, and we can provide 300 pounds of shrimp and 250 pounds of salmon at the present time. We will provide the remainder as soon after April 16 as possible, if that suits you.

Finally, a correction needs to be made to the shipping/handling fee on the purchase order. Our usual charge for this is twice as much as you assumed. I'm enclosing a revised bill for you. With the express service charge, the change in quantity of shrimp and salmon, and the recalculated shipping/handling fee, your new total comes out to \$6,480.

Please call or e-mail me today so that we can discuss your order. Thank you for working with Super Seafood Suppliers.

Sincerely yours,



Sandra James
Sales Manager

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>181. Where does Joey Farina work?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) At a fish market(B) At a seafood restaurant(C) At a fish canning factory(D) At a seafood supply house <p>182. When does Joey Farina want his order delivered?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) April 8(B) April 9(C) April 11(D) April 16 <p>183. How long did it take Joey Farina's letter to reach Sandra James?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) 1 day(B) 2 days(C) 3 days(D) 4 days | <p>184. What did Joey Farina forget to include in his purchase order?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) A shipping address(B) An order for shrimp and salmon(C) An express service charge(D) A shipping and handling fee <p>185. What is the usual shipping and handling fee charged by Super Seafood Suppliers?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) 2%(B) 2.5%(C) 5%(D) 10% |
|---|--|

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Questions 186–190 refer to the following fax and memo.

FAX COVER SHEET

TECH INTERNATIONAL
Betlemske namesti 11
198 16 Prague
CZECH REPUBLIC
Tel: (204) 12 44
Fax: (204) 12 45

To: All Board Members
From: Jarek Cichy
Marketing Department
Date: November 30, 20__
Pages: This + 5
Ref: Annual Award

Message:

Please review the attached nomination form for our department's nominee for this year's award. Anezka Novotna is my best staff member and is truly deserving of this honor. I am going to Switzerland next week on business and won't return until December 13. I will be checking my e-mail regularly while I'm gone, so please e-mail me if you have any questions about this nominee.

Memo

To: All department staff
From: Jarek Cichy
Re: Annual party—please attend!

As usual, the Board Members are inviting everyone to their annual Appreciation Party held to show their appreciation of the hard work you have all done during the year. This year, as in past years, the Board Members will give out the Employee of the Year award during the party.

I would like to especially encourage each of you to attend the party since this year's Employee of the Year award will be given to the nominee from our department. In addition to the honor and award she will receive from the Board, we're collecting money to buy her a group gift. If everyone contributes just \$10, we can buy her the portable DVD player that she wants. See my assistant, Basia, by Thursday at 4:00 to contribute to the gift. I hope to see you all on December 14 at 5:00 P.M.

186. Why did Jarek Cichy send the fax?
- (A) To invite employees to a party
 - (B) To recommend someone for an award
 - (C) To inform board members of his trip
 - (D) To ask for money for a gift
187. When will Jarek Cichy return to the office?
- (A) The day before the party
 - (B) The day of the party
 - (C) Next week
 - (D) November 30
188. What is the purpose of the party?
- (A) To honor all company staff
 - (B) To give an award
 - (C) To give out presents
 - (D) To celebrate the holidays
189. Who will receive an award?
- (A) Basia
 - (B) Jarek Cichy
 - (C) Anezka Novotna
 - (D) A board member
190. Where does Basia work?
- (A) In Switzerland
 - (B) On the Board of Directors
 - (C) In the Marketing Department
 - (D) In the Accounting Department

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Questions 191–195 refer to the following advertisement and form.

Join our company!
BANGALORE TECHNOLOGY CENTRE (BTC)
Now hiring!

One of the world's top 5 electronics companies
Located in Bangalore, India

Excellent benefits!
Educational assistance, health coverage, free gym membership, paid
vacation!

BTC is a great place to work, but don't just take our word for it. Look at
the testimony from some of our employees:

"I've worked here for 3 years and it's wonderful. I will work here
forever!"

—Manov, Engineering Department

"BTC is the perfect employer. You should apply today."

—Rupal, Marketing Team

"Everyone on the BTC staff is a real team worker, and your supervisors
really care about you. It's like one big family."

—Mohan, Accounting Department

Tel: (80) 91 22932001

Fax: (80) 91 22932011

E-mail: btc@btc.com

<http://www.btc.com>

To learn more, go to our website and fill out the "Request for
Information" form.

Request for Information

Learn more about the company called the "Best Technology Company" by the Organization of Computer Engineers.

☒ YES! Send me information about the excellent opportunities at BTC, including the great benefits for employees.

☒ YES! I would like to have a BTC employee contact me.

Name: Bert Roberts
Job: Electrical Engineer
Address: Gulf Harbour Drive
Auckland, New Zealand

Interested in working in: Engineering Department

Tell us something about yourself.

Highest level of education: Master's degree in electrical engineering

Work Experience: 5 years as an electrical engineer at Servitrix, Ltd.,
Auckland, 2 years as an engineering assistant at R&I
Company, Auckland

When you have completed the form, [click here](#).

191. What kind of business is BTC?
- (A) A marketing firm
 - (B) An accounting firm
 - (C) A computer retail store
 - (D) An electronics company
192. Which of the following benefits is NOT offered by BTC?
- (A) Help paying for school
 - (B) Medical insurance
 - (C) Time off with pay
 - (D) Life insurance
193. How did Bert Roberts get this form?
- (A) He visited a website.
 - (B) Manov sent it to him.
 - (C) He wrote to BTC to request it.
 - (D) He found it in the newspaper.
194. How many years of work experience does Bert Roberts have?
- (A) Two
 - (B) Three
 - (C) Five
 - (D) Seven
195. If Bert Roberts accepts a job with BTC, what will he probably have to do?
- (A) Get a master's degree
 - (B) Add his testimony to the company's advertisements
 - (C) Move to another country
 - (D) Join a gym

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

Questions 196–200 refer to the following agenda and e-mail.

International Environmental Protection Group (IEPG)

Meeting & Awards Ceremony

Thursday, August 1, 20__ 7:00 P.M.

Place: Room 1, Sofitel Hotel

AGENDA

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Welcome | Birsen Aksay |
| 2. Fall projects & plans | Ari Tabaku |
| 3. Introduction of Nominating Committee | Kazadi Kote |
| 4. Presentation of award
Recipient: J. S. Choi, CEO | Jakob Skolnik |
| 5. Reception | |

To: Jakob Skolnik
From: Victoria Williams
Subject: yesterday's awards ceremony

Mr. Skolnik,
We were all concerned about your sudden illness yesterday and hope that you are feeling better today. I know that you will feel reassured to learn that last night's awards ceremony went very well despite your absence. We had Kazadi Kote lead both items 3 and 4, and I am happy to report that he did an excellent job. The CEO of B. J. Technology accepted the award for "most environmentally friendly company" on his company's behalf and expressed great delight on receiving it. The reception was enjoyed by all. We had reserved the room for only three hours, and some guests stayed until the last possible moment. More guests attended than we expected, so we barely had enough room for everyone. Perhaps we should ask for a bigger room next year. Rooms 2 and 3 are also small, but either room 4 or room 6 would be a good size, I think. Even though the ceremony and reception were a great success, I have several other ideas for improvements for next year's ceremony. We can discuss them when you return to work. Please rest well. We hope to see you healthy and back at work soon.
Victoria

196. What company does J. S. Choi work for?
- (A) IEPG
 - (B) B. J. Technology
 - (C) Sofitel Hotels
 - (D) Williams Inc.
197. Who presented the award?
- (A) Jakob Skolnik
 - (B) Victoria Williams
 - (C) Kazadi Koite
 - (D) Ari Tabaku
198. In which room was the reception held?
- (A) Room 1
 - (B) Room 2
 - (C) Room 3
 - (D) Room 4
199. What time did the reception end?
- (A) 3:00
 - (B) 6:00
 - (C) 7:00
 - (D) 10:00
200. What does Victoria Williams suggest doing next year?
- (A) Asking Jakob Skolnik to present the award
 - (B) Using a larger hotel
 - (C) Inviting more guests
 - (D) Reserving a different room

Stop! This is the end of the test. If you finish before time is called, you may go back to Parts 5, 6, and 7 and check your work.

PRACTICE TEST TWO

You will find the Answer Sheet for Practice Test Two on page 257. Detach it from the book and use it to record your answers. Play the audio for Practice Test Two when you are ready to begin.

LISTENING TEST



In the Listening test, you will be asked to demonstrate how well you understand spoken English. The entire Listening test will last approximately 45 minutes. There are four parts, and directions are given for each part. You must mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not write your answers in the test book.

PART 1

Directions: For each question in this part, you will hear four statements about a picture in your test book. When you hear the statements, you must select the one statement that best describes what you see in the picture. Then find the number of the question on your answer sheet and mark your answer. The statements will not be printed in your test book and will be spoken only one time.

Example

Sample Answer

(A) (B) (C) (D)



Statement (C), "They're standing near the table," is the best description of the picture, so you should select answer (C) and mark it on your answer sheet.

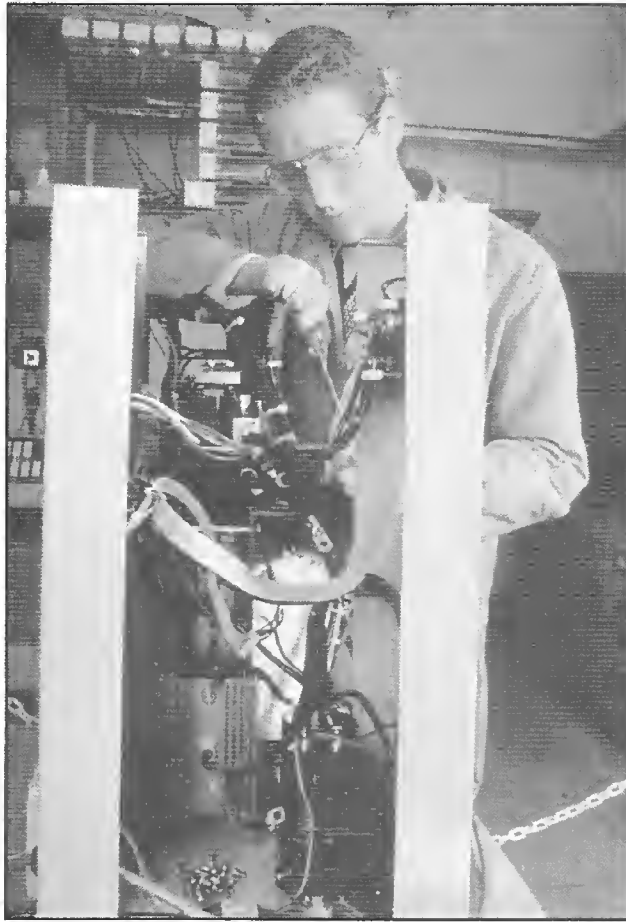
1.



2.



3.



4.



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

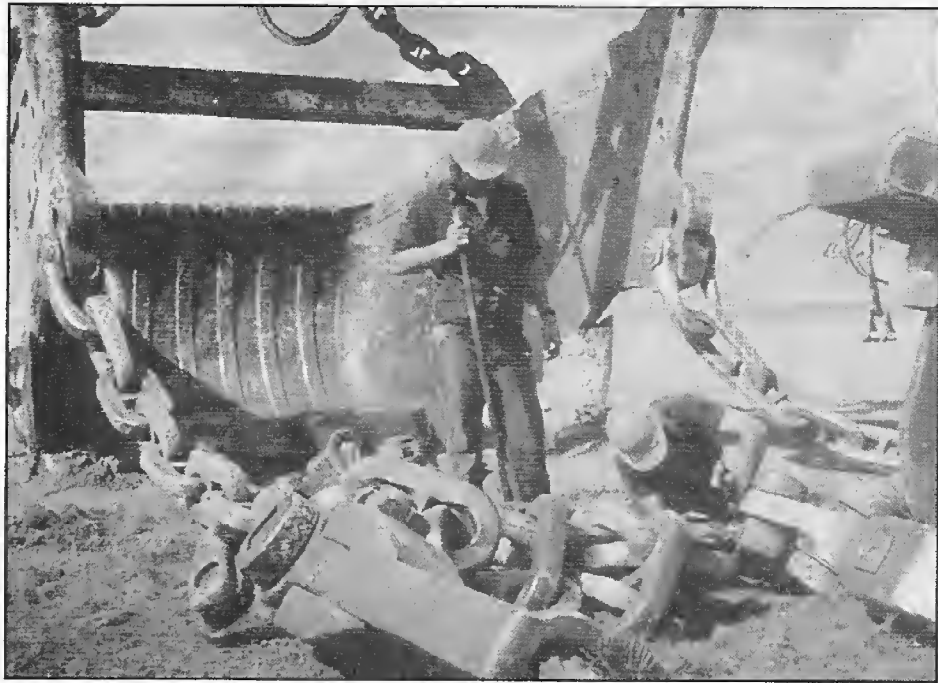
5.



6.



7.



8.



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

9.



10.



PART 2



Directions: You will hear a question or statement and three responses spoken in English. They will not be printed in your test book and will be spoken only one time. Select the best response to the question or statement and mark the letter (A), (B), or (C) on your answer sheet.

Example

Sample Answer

(A) ☒ (C)

You will hear: Where is the meeting room?

You will also hear: (A) To meet the new director.
 (B) It's the first room on the right.
 (C) Yes, at two o'clock.

Your best response to the question "Where is the meeting room?" is choice (B), "It's the first room on the right," so (B) is the correct answer. You should mark answer (B) on your answer sheet.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 11. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 26. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 12. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 27. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 13. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 28. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 14. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 29. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 15. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 30. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 16. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 31. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 17. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 32. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 18. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 33. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 19. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 34. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 20. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 35. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 21. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 36. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 22. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 37. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 23. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 38. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 24. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 39. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 25. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 40. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

PART 3



Directions: You will hear some conversations between two people. You will be asked to answer three questions about what the speakers say in each conversation. Select the best response to each question and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet. The conversations will not be printed in your test book and will be spoken only one time.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>41. What time will the woman leave?</p> <p>(A) 4:00.
(B) 5:00.
(C) 5:30.
(D) 7:00.</p> <p>42. Where will the woman go?</p> <p>(A) To the train station.
(B) To the airport.
(C) To the office.
(D) To the bus station.</p> <p>43. What does the man give the woman?</p> <p>(A) A toothbrush.
(B) A book.
(C) Some newspapers.
(D) Some writing paper.</p> <hr/> <p>44. How much money does the man need?</p> <p>(A) Fourteen dollars.
(B) Fifteen dollars.
(C) Forty dollars.
(D) Fifty dollars.</p> <p>45. What does he need the money for?</p> <p>(A) To buy lunch.
(B) To pay a sales tax.
(C) To pay his taxi fare.
(D) To buy some reading material.</p> <p>46. When does the man say he will pay the money back?</p> <p>(A) This afternoon.
(B) Tomorrow.
(C) The day after tomorrow.
(D) Next week.</p> <hr/> | <p>47. What kind of movie do both speakers like?</p> <p>(A) Comedies.
(B) War stories.
(C) Murder mysteries.
(D) Westerns.</p> <p>48. What time does the next movie start?</p> <p>(A) 4:00.
(B) 7:00.
(C) 7:30.
(D) 10:30</p> <p>49. What does the man want to do?</p> <p>(A) See a war movie.
(B) Stay home.
(C) Watch TV.
(D) Go to a restaurant.</p> <hr/> <p>50. When will the meeting be held?</p> <p>(A) Tuesday.
(B) Wednesday.
(C) Thursday.
(D) Friday.</p> <p>51. Why has the meeting been postponed?</p> <p>(A) The accountant is ill.
(B) The room is not ready.
(C) Ms. Schmidt is away at a conference.
(D) The speaker is still reading the budget report.</p> <p>52. How will people be notified about the postponed meeting?</p> <p>(A) By phone.
(B) By e-mail.
(C) By letter.
(D) In person.</p> <hr/> |
|---|---|

53. Why was the woman late today?
(A) She slept late.
(B) She walked slowly.
(C) She took the bus.
(D) She ran out of gas.
54. How does the man get to work?
(A) By bus.
(B) By car.
(C) On foot.
(D) By train.
55. How long does it take the man to get to work?
(A) 14 minutes.
(B) 35 minutes.
(C) 40 minutes.
(D) 45 minutes.
-
56. Where did the man leave his glasses?
(A) On his desk.
(B) In the woman's office.
(C) In his briefcase.
(D) In the car.
57. What does the woman give the man?
(A) A kiss.
(B) Her keys.
(C) A briefcase.
(D) A locket.
58. Where is the woman's car?
(A) In a parking lot.
(B) In front of her office.
(C) Across the street from the park.
(D) In front of the post office.
-
59. What are the speakers talking about?
(A) Eating.
(B) Doing business.
(C) The hot weather.
(D) The city's sidewalks.
60. What does the man sell?
(A) Eggs.
(B) Coolers.
(C) Ice cream.
(D) Air conditioners.
61. Where does the woman work?
(A) At a pool.
(B) At an office.
(C) At a school.
(D) At a restaurant.
-
62. What did the man buy?
(A) A shirt.
(B) A tie.
(C) A suit.
(D) A pair of shoes.
63. Where did he buy it?
(A) In Hong Kong.
(B) At the mall.
(C) Downtown.
(D) At a local department store.
64. What is the woman's opinion of the suit?
(A) It's not very attractive.
(B) It's too expensive.
(C) It's nice-looking.
(D) Its color is great.
-

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65. How will the man spend his vacation?
(A) Hiking.
(B) Reading.
(C) Lying in the sun.
(D) Swimming in the sea.
66. How long is his vacation?
(A) Two days.
(B) Eight days.
(C) Two weeks.
(D) Three weeks.
67. When will his vacation begin?
(A) This afternoon.
(B) On Sunday.
(C) On Tuesday.
(D) In a few weeks.
68. How many buses are there?
(A) One.
(B) Two.
(C) Three.
(D) Four.
69. Where will the buses leave from?
(A) The hotel.
(B) The convention center.
(C) The bus station.
(D) The loading dock.
70. How often should the buses leave?
(A) Every five minutes.
(B) Every ten minutes.
(C) Every fifteen minutes.
(D) Every thirty minutes.
-

PART 4



Directions: You will hear some talks given by a single speaker. You will be asked to answer three questions about what the speaker says in each talk. Select the best response to each question and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet. The talks will not be printed in your test book and will be spoken only one time.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>71. When will the Revenue Office in City Hall be open?</p> <p>(A) From 8:00 A.M. to 12:00 on Saturday.</p> <p>(B) Every day this week.</p> <p>(C) In the afternoon only.</p> <p>(D) From 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Monday through Friday.</p> | <p>77. When will the speech be heard?</p> <p>(A) Before lunch.</p> <p>(B) After lunch.</p> <p>(C) Next month.</p> <p>(D) Next Friday.</p> |
| <p>72. What must be filed?</p> <p>(A) Citizenship papers.</p> <p>(B) Tax forms.</p> <p>(C) Time reports.</p> <p>(D) Housing requests.</p> | <p>78. How often are the luncheons held?</p> <p>(A) Every Friday.</p> <p>(B) Every month.</p> <p>(C) Twice a month.</p> <p>(D) Once a year.</p> |
| <p>73. Why should people come early?</p> <p>(A) To get a refund.</p> <p>(B) To become citizens.</p> <p>(C) To avoid long lines.</p> <p>(D) To pick up their files.</p> | <p>79. What is Dr. Jenny Chang's profession?</p> <p>(A) Politician.</p> <p>(B) Criminal.</p> <p>(C) Saleswoman.</p> <p>(D) Author.</p> |
| <p>74. Where would this announcement be heard?</p> <p>(A) At a subway station.</p> <p>(B) In a hotel.</p> <p>(C) On an airplane.</p> <p>(D) At an airport.</p> | <p>80. What should employees do if a badge is lost?</p> <p>(A) Ask the security office for a replacement.</p> <p>(B) Report to their supervisor.</p> <p>(C) Request a visitor pass.</p> <p>(D) Leave the building.</p> |
| <p>75. Which signs should passengers follow for rental cars?</p> <p>(A) Blue.</p> <p>(B) Red.</p> <p>(C) Green.</p> <p>(D) Yellow.</p> | <p>81. How may visitors enter the building?</p> <p>(A) With an employee escort.</p> <p>(B) With permission from security personnel.</p> <p>(C) With an identification badge.</p> <p>(D) With proper dress.</p> |
| <p>76. How can passengers get to their cars?</p> <p>(A) By city bus.</p> <p>(B) By shuttle.</p> <p>(C) By subway.</p> <p>(D) By walking.</p> | <p>82. Who must wear identification badges?</p> <p>(A) All employees.</p> <p>(B) Potential employees.</p> <p>(C) Visitors with escorts.</p> <p>(D) Visitors alone.</p> |

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83. What is opening?
(A) The Civic Center.
(B) A new golf course.
(C) A downtown office.
(D) A residential hotel.
84. What is being offered?
(A) Golf lessons.
(B) City apartments.
(C) New watches.
(D) Club memberships.
85. What is the cost of a one-year membership?
(A) \$600.
(B) \$650.
(C) \$700.
(D) \$1,100.
-
86. What is the weather perfect for?
(A) Going to the beach.
(B) Bicycling in the mountains.
(C) Playing golf.
(D) Watching the races.
87. How is the sun described?
(A) Rising.
(B) Hazy.
(C) Shining.
(D) Bright.
88. What will the weather be like on Saturday?
(A) Very hot.
(B) Sunny.
(C) Cloudy.
(D) Rainy.
-
89. How much was the man's estate worth?
(A) Nothing.
(B) Under two thousand dollars.
(C) A million dollars.
(D) Over two million dollars.
90. Who inherited the money?
(A) His children.
(B) His wife.
(C) His dog.
(D) His best friend.
91. When will the funeral be held?
(A) Sunday.
(B) Monday.
(C) Wednesday.
(D) Thursday.
-
92. When is the office open?
(A) Every day of the week.
(B) Only on Monday.
(C) Only on Friday.
(D) Monday through Friday.
93. What service is provided only in the afternoon?
(A) Renewal of driver's licenses.
(B) Applications for new driver's licenses.
(C) Driving tests.
(D) Blood tests.
94. When does the office stop taking customers?
(A) At 12:00.
(B) At 4:00.
(C) At 4:30.
(D) At 5:00.
-

95. What is the caller's complaint?
- (A) Her order arrived damaged.
 - (B) She received something she didn't order.
 - (C) Her order hasn't arrived yet.
 - (D) She was charged too much for her order.
96. When did the caller place her order?
- (A) One week ago.
 - (B) Two weeks ago.
 - (C) Three weeks ago.
 - (D) Four weeks ago.
97. What does she ask the company to do?
- (A) Call her today.
 - (B) Send her a check.
 - (C) Deliver the order right away.
 - (D) Charge the order to her credit card.
-
98. What did CompCo do today?
- (A) It hired new employees.
 - (B) It gave a training workshop.
 - (C) It negotiated a deal.
 - (D) It had a celebration.
99. How many employees currently work at CompCo?
- (A) 50
 - (B) 100
 - (C) 150
 - (D) 200
100. What happened when PC Computer Systems closed down?
- (A) Many people lost their jobs.
 - (B) The Intrax Company took its place.
 - (C) They broke a contract with city leaders.
 - (D) Other technology businesses left the area.

This is the end of the Listening test. Turn to Part 5 in your test book.

READING TEST

In the Reading test, you will read a variety of texts and answer several different types of reading comprehension questions. The entire Reading test will last 75 minutes. There are three parts, and directions are given for each part. You are encouraged to answer as many questions as possible within the time allowed.

You must mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not write your answers in the test book.

PART 5

Directions: A word or phrase is missing in each of the sentences below. Four answer choices are given below each sentence. Select the best answer to complete the sentence. Then mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>101. Mr. Doh _____ clients' phone calls.
(A) rarely returns
(B) returns rarely
(C) has returned rarely
(D) rarely had returned</p> <p>102. Success depends _____ the efforts of the organization.
(A) from
(B) in
(C) on
(D) of</p> <p>103. There has been strong competition; _____, the new company has made great profits.
(A) instead
(B) nonetheless
(C) then
(D) despite</p> <p>104. Ms. Shirish will resign her position as chief _____ officer.
(A) operator
(B) operational
(C) operation
(D) operating</p> | <p>105. The weather report predicts it will rain _____ become colder.
(A) neither
(B) nor
(C) and
(D) either</p> <p>106. The printer _____ paper.
(A) ran into
(B) ran out of
(C) ran without
(D) ran over</p> <p>107. The electricity went out _____ we were making coffee.
(A) so
(B) because of
(C) while
(D) for</p> <p>108. _____ all the negotiators, Ms. Neos seems the most reliable.
(A) From
(B) As
(C) Of
(D) But</p> |
|---|--|

109. The sales division reported a 64 percent drop _____ the last sales period.
(A) during
(B) with
(C) at
(D) to
110. The company is financially sound; _____, there is no debt.
(A) in spite of
(B) for example
(C) on the other hand
(D) nevertheless
111. Get the invoice _____ upon receipt.
(A) signature
(B) sign
(C) signed
(D) signing
112. _____ time to submit a bid.
(A) Still there is
(B) Is there still
(C) There is still
(D) They're still is
113. Our future will be _____ on what services we can provide.
(A) basic
(B) based
(C) basing
(D) base
114. If there _____ better communication, I would not resign.
(A) were
(B) was
(C) is
(D) will be
115. _____ the critics and answer their questions.
(A) Stand in for
(B) Stand at
(C) Stand with
(D) Stand up to
116. By the end of this century, business _____ greatly.
(A) will be changed
(B) will have changed
(C) changes
(D) changed
117. The _____ market has declined in many parts of the country.
(A) homing
(B) housed
(C) homes
(D) housing
118. _____ saving money, you will purchase a reliable product.
(A) With
(B) So
(C) Besides
(D) Consequently
119. _____ one partner has resigned, others are quitting, too.
(A) Because
(B) Although
(C) If
(D) Before
120. The management makes an assessment _____.
(A) rarely
(B) still
(C) monthly
(D) already
121. The chairman said his _____ would continue his strategies.
(A) successful
(B) successor
(C) success
(D) successive
122. This region _____ as the costliest place to do business.
(A) often is referred
(B) is often referred
(C) is referred often to
(D) is often referred to
123. Since 1990, our customers _____ with our service.
(A) are satisfied
(B) have satisfied
(C) have been satisfying
(D) have been satisfied

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124. People either don't have the money _____ they aren't willing to spend it.
(A) and
(B) neither
(C) or
(D) although
125. The group is composed _____ five companies.
(A) in
(B) of
(C) up
(D) from
126. In order to make more money, Mr. Garcia has decided to _____ a second job.
(A) take off
(B) take out
(C) take from
(D) take on
127. A survey of the _____ shows they are satisfied with their jobs.
(A) employment
(B) employs
(C) employees
(D) employing
128. _____ the bad location, the management is confident of success.
(A) Despite
(B) Since
(C) With
(D) As
129. Company officials must disclose their own _____ affairs.
(A) finance
(B) financing
(C) financial
(D) financed
130. The new business has _____ incorporated.
(A) still
(B) once
(C) yet
(D) already
131. The manufacturer listed assets _____ liabilities.
(A) but
(B) nor
(C) and
(D) so
132. The competitor's attempt to _____ the new company was stopped.
(A) take off
(B) take over
(C) take to
(D) take out
133. The new agent has experience _____ not expertise.
(A) but
(B) and
(C) with
(D) however
134. _____ the flight is canceled, the seminar will have to be postponed.
(A) While
(B) If
(C) Although
(D) Besides
135. The proposal was submitted _____ April 28.
(A) at
(B) the
(C) on
(D) from
136. _____ costs have increased dramatically.
(A) Advertising
(B) Advertisements
(C) Advertised
(D) Advertise
137. Ford Motor Company reported a drop _____ quarterly profits.
(A) to
(B) from
(C) in
(D) with

138. The company was _____ by an immigrant.

- (A) found
- (B) founding
- (C) find
- (D) founded

139. Mr. Daley is our most skilled speaker; _____, he is unavailable to give the presentation.

- (A) besides
- (B) nevertheless
- (C) for example
- (D) while

140. Have Ms. Alva _____ a press release immediately.

- (A) writes
- (B) to write
- (C) writing
- (D) write

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PART 6

Directions: Read the texts that follow. A word or phrase is missing in some of the sentences. Four answer choices are given below each of the sentences. Select the best answer to complete the text. Then mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.

Office Works
544 Hudson Street
Boston, MA 34602
Tel: (617) 555-7664 Fax: (617) 555-7670

May 10, 20__

Mary Briddock
Banqueting Director
Wynd's Garden Hotel
219 Center Circle
Boston, MA 03299

Dear Ms. Briddock:

Our company, Office Works, is seeking a place to host a banquet. We will honor our top employees at this event, which will include dinner followed by speeches and the presentation of awards.

At the same time we plan to celebrate an _____ to our

141. (A) addition
(B) additive
(C) addend
(D) addendum

company. We recently purchased the Office Supply Store, and we are now the region's largest seller of office supplies.

We expect approximately 100 guests. We would like to have our event on Saturday, August 15th. If no room is available for that date, we could consider _____ it on the following Saturday, August 22nd.

142. (A) have
(B) to have
(C) having
(D) will have

Could you please mail me your latest price list, descriptive brochure, and menus? I am interested in learning more about _____ facilities and services.

143. (A) my
(B) our
(C) your
(D) their

Thank you.

Lynn Ishii
Events Coordinator

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Questions 144–146 refer to the following notice.

GLOBAL AIRLINES POLICY STATEMENT

Baggage

Each passenger may carry two items onto the plane: one small suitcase and one personal item. The personal item may be a purse, laptop computer, or briefcase.

The items should fit under the seat in front of you or in the overhead bin. These bins fill quickly, so in case of overload, the flight attendant may place your suitcase in the back of the plane.

In addition _____ the two carry-on items, each passenger may check

144. (A) of
(B) to
(C) with
(D) from

two suitcases to be transported in the airplane's luggage compartment. These suitcases must meet the airline's size limits. _____ baggage

145. (A) Excess
(B) Excelled
(C) Excepted
(D) Executive

charges apply to oversized and additional pieces. These charges must be paid at the time of check-in.

Please _____ a customer service representative if you have questions

146. (A) contact
(B) contacts
(C) to contact
(D) can contact

about this policy.

Questions 147–149 refer to the following magazine article.

Is dentistry the career for you? Today's dentists have many more opportunities than they used to. In the past, a dentist's life was predictable. Most were men who would leave home for a few years to study at a dental school, then return to their hometown, open up an office, and work there their whole life. Most dentists looked forward to this or something similar. Today, dentists are more mobile. Men and women can _____ dental school in

147. (A) will attend
(B) attending
(C) to attend
(D) attend

different places. Some still return to their hometown to work. Others move on to new cities.

Dentists today may specialize in one or more areas. Two common ones are oral surgery and dental public health. Oral surgery focuses _____ treating diseases and problems through

148. (A) in
(B) at
(C) on
(D) to

operations. Dental public health concentrates on improving the dental health of a community. For example, these dentists _____ to schools to teach children how to brush their teeth.

149. (A) go
(B) went
(C) had gone
(D) would go

Some dentists work only in their specialty areas while others do both general and specialty work.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

Questions 150–152 refer to the following e-mail.

To: frontoffice1
From: geraldinebennett
Re: Doing our part

Dear Mr. Cobalt:

I'm writing to you to express my concern about Pascal's reputation as a wasteful company. I'm sure you read the recent letter to the editor in the *Sydney Daily News* regarding our non-recyclable plastic bottles and caps. Since the letter was printed, _____ have received complaints from

150. (A) we
(B) he and I
(C) they
(D) your

hundreds of customers who are threatening to boycott our company if we don't change our practices. We have also received flyers from _____ manufacturing companies offering to help us become a more

151. (A) varies
(B) variety
(C) various
(D) variable

environmentally friendly company. I have looked briefly into some of these options on my own time but would like to ask your permission to do more.

I would like _____ 20 hours of my upcoming workweek to this cause

152. (A) devote
(B) devoting
(C) to devote
(D) devotion

in hopes of coming up with a viable plan for Pascal's future as a company that cares about recycling. I hope you will agree with me that our environment is worth us making an effort. Please respond as soon as possible.

Sincerely,
Geraldine Bennett, Administrative Assistant
Pascal's Pharmaceuticals

PART 7

Directions: In this part you will read a selection of texts, such as magazine and newspaper articles, letters, and advertisements. Each text is followed by several questions. Select the best answer for each question and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.



Questions 153–155 refer to the following fax.

One Devonshire Gardens

7 July, 20__

Fax to: P. Peterman

Fax number: 0101-202-555-1218

Dear Mr. Peterman:

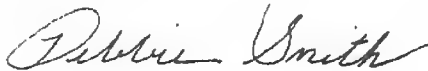
Thank you for your confirmation fax of today. We take great pleasure in confirming your reservation of one superior double room for the evenings of 28 through 30 July. The cost of this room will be £135 a night, inclusive of tax, newspaper, and continental breakfast. The total charge of £405 will be made to the credit card number which you previously provided to us.

I would like to take this opportunity to remind you that we have a fully equipped exercise room, as well as an indoor swimming pool, for the exclusive use of our guests at no extra charge. We also have a restaurant located on the premises at which you may purchase lunch or dinner at your discretion.

Should you require transportation from the airport when you arrive in our city, we can arrange a special airport shuttle for you. Just call the hotel from one of the white courtesy phones located throughout the arrivals terminal. Press 15 to reach the One Devonshire Gardens front desk.

We look forward to welcoming you at One Devonshire Gardens. Please don't hesitate to contact me should you have any questions regarding your reservations or our accommodations.

Yours sincerely,



Debbie Smith
Reservations Manager

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>153. What kind of room was reserved?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) A single(B) A twin(C) A double(D) A suite <p>154. Which of the following is NOT included in the price of the room?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) Breakfast(B) Tax(C) A newspaper(D) Dinner | <p>155. How did Mr. Peterman make a reservation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) By fax(B) Through an agent(C) By letter(D) In person |
|--|--|

Questions 156–159 refer to the following job announcement.

Seeking: Assistant Controller

- Large downtown law firm is seeking an Assistant Controller for our Accounting Department.
 - Basic responsibilities include control of the accounting systems, supervision of a seven-person team, and assisting with the hiring and training of new employees.
 - Qualified applicant should have eight years of accounting experience, as well as a minimum of two to three years in a supervisory position. Experience working in a law firm is desirable.
 - Education requirements include an undergraduate degree in accounting. CPA is preferred.
 - The successful candidate will have the necessary computer skills and be familiar with the most current automated financial systems.
- To apply for this position, send a résumé and three letters of reference to:

Annabelle Smythe
Forbes, Lawrence, and Ross
187 Oakland Boulevard
Detroit, MI 41084
Closing date: November 12

156. What kind of firm is hiring?
- (A) A computer company
 - (B) An accounting office
 - (C) An advertising agency
 - (D) A law firm
157. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a qualification?
- (A) Experience as a supervisor
 - (B) Familiarity with automated financial systems
 - (C) A law degree
 - (D) A degree in accounting
158. What kind of applicant would be most attracted to this job?
- (A) A lawyer
 - (B) An accountant
 - (C) A computer science major
 - (D) A director of human resources
159. The word “automated” in paragraph 5, line 2, is closest in meaning to
- (A) global
 - (B) modern
 - (C) common
 - (D) mechanical

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

Questions 160–162 refer to the following letter.

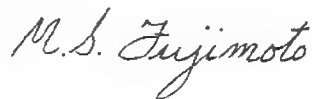
Dear Customer,

Congratulations! You have just purchased one of the world's most sophisticated microwave ovens. This appliance has been designed with your convenience in mind. It combines an array of special features with ease of use. State-of-the-art features include a temperature sensor so that you will never again have an overcooked or undercooked meal; a 24-hour timer so that you can prepare your food when you have time and have it ready to eat when you are; an automated defrosting system so that you can prepare frozen food with no extra waiting time; a programmable chime system to let you know when your food is ready; and an automatic self-cleaning system so that your oven is always fresh and ready for use.

All of these features and more are available to you at just the push of a button. It is so simple to use. Each feature is completely explained in this manual. Just follow the step-by-step instructions and you will be cooking delicious meals in no time at all! In addition, recipes for various entrees and desserts are included at the back of the manual to get you started on your new adventures in microwave cooking. This product has been designed to give you many years of trouble-free operation as long as the instructions are followed. If for some reason the product should fail, it is completely guaranteed for one year. A complete explanation of the warranty is included on page 15 of the manual. Additional instructions and recipes are available on our website.

Thank you again for becoming a Kitchen Appliances customer.

Sincerely,



M.S. Fujimoto
President
Kitchen Appliances, Inc.

160. Where would this letter most likely be found?
- (A) In a microwave manual
 - (B) In the mail
 - (C) In an advertisement
 - (D) In a design store
161. The word "sophisticated" in line 2 is closest in meaning to
- (A) popular
 - (B) advanced
 - (C) dependable
 - (D) well-known
162. What must the user do for trouble-free operation?
- (A) Exchange the product
 - (B) Follow instructions
 - (C) Purchase another model
 - (D) Redesign the kitchen

Questions 163–165 refer to the following press release.

More than 50,000 electronics retailers and distributors are expected at the McCormick Convention Center in Chicago starting next Saturday. Some 1,300 manufacturers from more than 35 countries will exhibit their latest high-technology equipment, including industrial equipment, office machines, and household appliances. The new products won't appear on retailers' shelves until next fall, but show attendees will be able to purchase them during the show at special prices.

Highlights of the show include the following:

- Demonstrations of robots designed for household use. Watch robots perform everyday household chores. Each day, models from a different group of manufacturers will be shown. Hall of Industry, 3:00–5:00 P.M. daily.
- Talks by product developers representing companies from various countries on topics such as *The Impact of Electronic Technology on Business*, *Future Developments in Technology*, *How Electronic Technology Will Solve Our Transportation Problems*, and more. Call the Convention Center or visit our website for the speaker list. Wilson Auditorium, 7:00 P.M. nightly.
- Musical equipment demonstrations. Show attendees will be able to try out the latest synthesizers, guitars, and other electronic musical equipment. Exhibit Hall A, ongoing.
- Inventors of Tomorrow, a special hands-on workshop for children ages 10–13. Free with the price of admission to the show, but due to space limitations, pre-registration is required. Call the Convention Center or visit our website to register. Saturday and Sunday, 2:00 P.M.

Visit the Convention Center website for a complete schedule of demonstrations, workshops, and special events going on throughout the show.

Tickets are available by calling the Convention Center or through the Convention Center website. Special prices are available for multi-day passes.

Contact us by phone: 800-555-0913 or on the web.

The Summer Consumer Electronics Show will continue through June 5.

163. What is the main topic of the press release?
- (A) The McCormick Convention Center
(B) Chicago's convention centers
(C) Electronics retailers
(D) The Summer Consumer Electronics Show
164. How many manufacturers are expected?
- (A) 1,300
(B) 5,000
(C) 13,000
(D) 50,000
165. What is on display at the Convention Center?
- (A) High-technology products
(B) Distribution of networks
(C) Retail outlets
(D) Shelving samples

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Questions 166–168 refer to the following table.

Programming for Sunday, March 26

	11:30 A.M.
Ch 4	<i>Business Review</i> A review of this week's business news. This week's special guest is international business analyst Marilyn Kim of the McGuire Institute.
	1:00 P.M.
Ch 9, 11	<i>Company Profiles</i> An in-depth look at significant companies around the world. Featured this week are Limnex, Inc., and Asian Global Industries, two newcomers to the international finance scene.
	1:30 P.M.
Ch 4	<i>Up Front with Politics and Economics</i> Discussion of the latest political decisions affecting business and finance. Host Richard Lee interviews political analysts and finance experts.
	2:00 P.M.
Ch 7, 13	<i>Business Today</i> Recent innovations in business. This week we visit with Tina and Luis Gomez, who will share how they built their small family clothing business into an international company.
	3:00 P.M.
Ch 4	<i>World View of Business</i> News on business around the world, with commentaries by Masafumi Sachimoto and Jacques DeLeon.
	4:00 P.M.
Ch 20	<i>Making Money</i> Successful personal investing. This week's topic: "How to Take Advantage of the Real Estate Market." Plus, tips for financing your child's college education.

166. What do these TV listings feature?

- (A) Concerts
- (B) Business programs
- (C) Travelogues
- (D) Sports events

167. What begins on TV at 2:00 P.M.?

- (A) *Business Today*
- (B) *Company Profiles*
- (C) *Making Money*
- (D) *Business Review*

168. Which station would someone who has money to invest watch?

- (A) Ch 4
- (B) Ch 7
- (C) Ch 11
- (D) Ch 20

Questions 169–170 refer to the following announcement.

As a national leader with over forty years of experience providing TV, radio, and marketing services to the corporate world, Abingdon can offer you outstanding career opportunities.

We are looking for energetic, creative, and committed professionals to join the Abingdon family. If you are looking for a position in a dynamic and stimulating work environment with plenty of room for professional growth, we want to talk to you.

We are currently seeking applications for computer programmers and software developers. We offer a competitive salary and benefits, excellent working conditions, and a chance to make a difference.

Please visit our booth at the National Career Center Job Fair during the week of October 13–18 to find out about the exciting job opportunities awaiting you at Abingdon.

* * * * *

169. What type of announcement is this?

- (A) A government proclamation
- (B) A job announcement
- (C) A television listing
- (D) Publicity for the opening of a National Career Center

170. Which of the following people would be most interested in this announcement?

- (A) A communications major
- (B) A retired radio announcer
- (C) A production manager
- (D) A computer specialist

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Questions 171–174 refer to the following letter.

International Films, Ltd.

124 West Houston St., New York, NY 10012

July 30, 20__

E. Denikos, Inc.
Earos 42
Aghia Paraskevi 15342
Athens, Greece

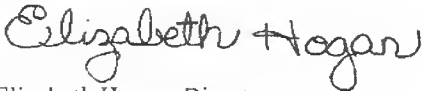
Dear Mr. Denikos:

I am writing to you at the request of Ms. Evangelia Makestos, who is applying for a position as an assistant in your company.

Ms. Makestos worked for me as an assistant during her summer vacations for the past three years. My colleagues and I found her to be a very competent and reliable employee. Her duties consisted of typing and copying documents, maintaining files, organizing appointment schedules, assisting visitors to the office, and other office tasks as they arose. She was able to handle multiple tasks and to work independently. She always assisted our clients in a knowledgeable, professional, and patient manner. In addition, she developed a high level of ability in the English language during the time she worked and studied in this country. We had hoped to rehire her at our company in a permanent position when she finished her business course here in New York. However, she has decided to go through with her original plan of returning to Greece.

We will miss Ms. Makestos here at International Films, but I am happy to recommend her as a valuable addition to your company staff. Please feel free to contact me at the above address if you have any questions or need further information.

Sincerely,



Elizabeth Hogan, Director
International Films, Ltd.

171. What is Ms. Makestos probably doing?
- (A) Job hunting
 - (B) Quitting her job
 - (C) Moving to New York
 - (D) Applying to school
172. The word "competent" in paragraph 2, line 2, is closest in meaning to
- (A) responsible
 - (B) friendly
 - (C) skilled
 - (D) useful
173. How long did Ms. Makestos work at International Films?
- (A) One summer
 - (B) Three summers
 - (C) One year
 - (D) Three years
174. What kind of letter is this?
- (A) A letter of complaint
 - (B) A job inquiry
 - (C) A letter of recommendation
 - (D) A request for information

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The screenshot shows a web browser window with a title bar and standard navigation buttons. The page content is as follows:

Current Issue (#148, March 20–26)
SPP Archive of back issues
Prospects (SPP Culture & Lifestyle Guide)

Moscow DAILY

Subscription Information

To order an international subscription to the English language edition of the *Moscow Daily*, please e-mail Vladimir Alekseev, subscription service manager.

Please include your name and address to receive a subscription coupon.

Yes! I want to subscribe to the *Moscow Daily* and have 5 percent of the subscription rate go to the charity of my choice:

Please check one:

- ☐ Protecting Our Natural Resources Organization
- ☐ Clean Oceans Today Association
- ☐ Saving Endangered Species Society

All subscriptions are honored with a money-back guarantee. The first month's issue is complimentary. [CONTINUE](#)

- *How to contact us*
- *More about the Moscow Daily*
- *How to subscribe to the printed newspaper*
- *Staff*

[Return to Moscow Daily web home page](#)

© *Moscow Daily*. All rights reserved

175. Where would this form most likely be seen?

- (A) On a computer monitor
- (B) On a movie screen
- (C) In a phone book
- (D) In a newspaper

176. What would happen if the reader were dissatisfied with the newspaper?

- (A) The newspaper would send a complimentary issue.
- (B) The subscription would be extended.
- (C) The reader would be contacted.
- (D) The subscription price would be refunded.

177. Which type of charities does the newspaper support?

- (A) Disadvantaged children
- (B) Disease prevention
- (C) Environmental concerns
- (D) Art and cultural institutions

TWO TYPES OF TRAINING

There are two common forms of employee training—on-the-job training and off-the-job training. On-the-job training is the most widely used and least expensive form of training. It consists of an employee learning from a supervisor or co-worker how to do the job. On-the-job training could be described as an apprenticeship. It is efficient because it is done at the workplace while the employee is fulfilling work duties. As time goes by, the employee becomes more and more skilled at the job and eventually can train other employees in turn.

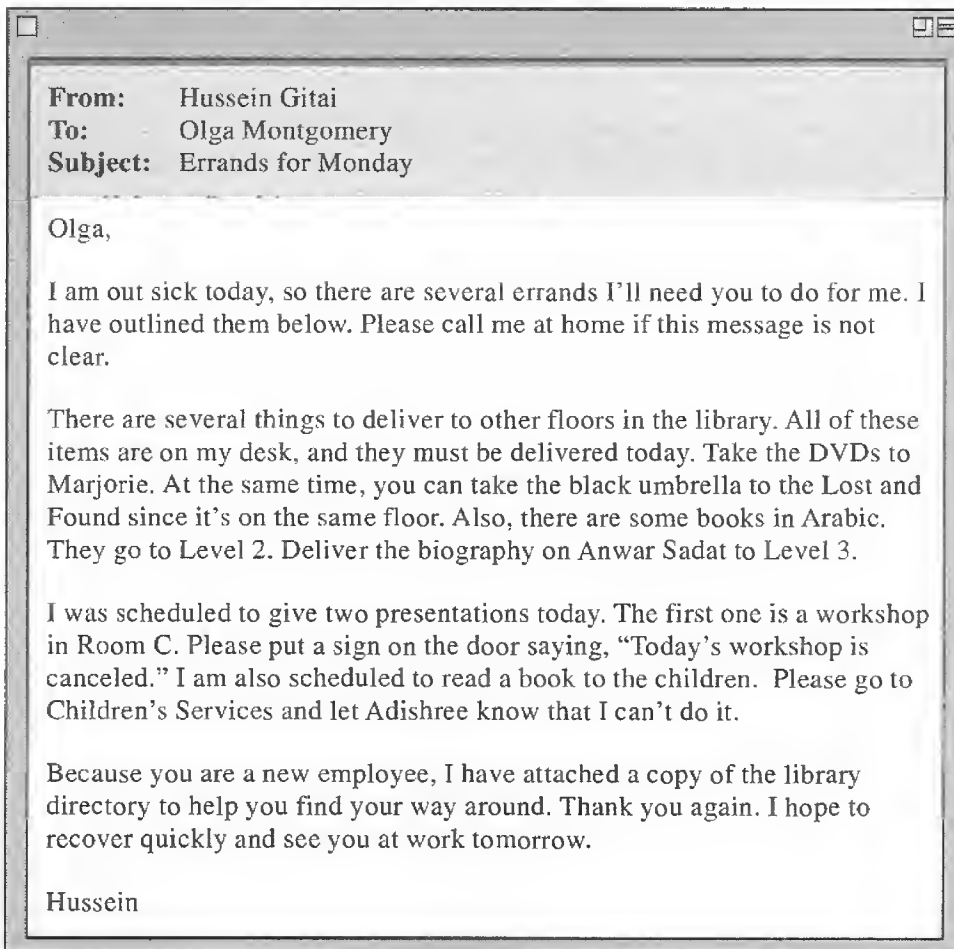
Off-the-job training is the most expensive form of training. It consists of an employee being sent away from the workplace to a training program where training is provided. It is less efficient because it requires the employee to take time away from work duties. In addition, depending on where the training site is located, travel and accommodation expenses may be incurred. And of course, fees must be paid to the person or organization providing the training.

When deciding which form of training to provide, an employer must consider such things as the availability of staff with necessary skills and time to provide on-the-job training and the types of off-site training available, in addition to the expense. It may well be decided that off-the-job training is worth the cost. While the requirements are different for on-the-job training as compared to off-the-job training, the purpose of both types is the same—to improve employee efficiency and productivity.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>178. Which of the following best describes on-the-job training?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) Expensive(B) Ineffective(C) Common(D) Quick <p>179. What is on-the-job training similar to?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) An apprenticeship(B) Off-the-job training(C) A supervisory position(D) A company benefit | <p>180. According to the passage, what is the purpose of training?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) To improve employee efficiency(B) To spend excess capital(C) To satisfy government requirements(D) To please a supervisor |
|---|---|

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Questions 181–185 refer to the following e-mail and directory.



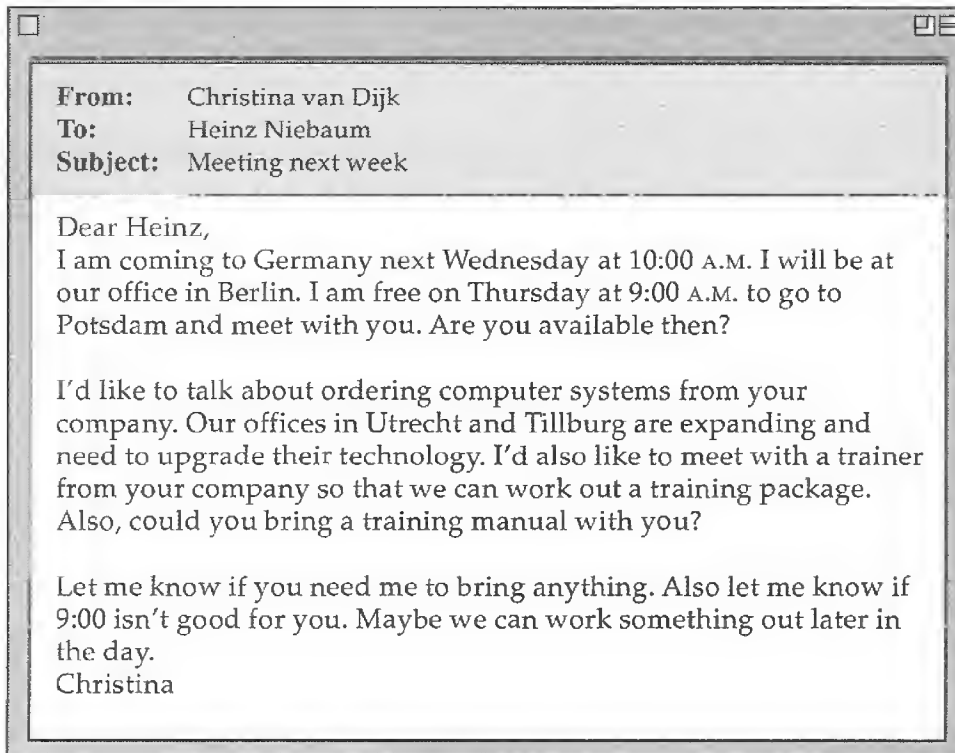
Directory

Audiovisual (DVDs, Videos)	Level 1
Biography	Level 3
Children's Services	Level 5
Fiction	Level 3
Information Desk	Level 1
International Languages	Level 3
Lost and Found Items	Level 1
Music Research Collections	Level 6
Political Science	Level 2
Research Collection, A–M	Level 6
Research Collection, N–Z	Level 6
Security Desk	Level 1
Telephones	Level 1
Workshop Rooms	Level 4

181. Where does Marjorie work?
- (A) Level 1
 - (B) Level 2
 - (C) Level 3
 - (D) Level 4
182. To which department should Olga take the Arabic books?
- (A) Biography
 - (B) Fiction
 - (C) International Languages
 - (D) Political Science
183. Why should Olga put a sign on a door?
- (A) To help children learn to read
 - (B) To tell library users that a workshop location has changed
 - (C) To inform people that Hussein can't give a presentation
 - (D) To let Adishree know that Hussein is out of the office today
184. Why does Olga need a library directory?
- (A) She hasn't been working at the library for long.
 - (B) Several locations have changed recently.
 - (C) She has never been in the library before.
 - (D) People often get lost in the library.
185. What does Hussein plan to do tomorrow?
- (A) Stay home
 - (B) Show Olga around the library
 - (C) Return to work
 - (D) Read a story to children

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Questions 186–190 refer to the following two e-mails.



186. What does Christina want to discuss at the meeting with Heinz?
- (A) Finding train schedules
 - (B) Buying computers
 - (C) Mailing packages
 - (D) Expanding office space
187. Where will Heinz and Christina meet?
- (A) Berlin
 - (B) Potsdam
 - (C) Utrecht
 - (D) Tillburg
188. What day will they meet?
- (A) Tuesday
 - (B) Wednesday
 - (C) Thursday
 - (D) Friday
189. Why can't Heinz see Christina at 9:00?
- (A) He will be in another city.
 - (B) He has to pick up Mr. Eckert at the train station.
 - (C) He will be supervising a training session.
 - (D) He has to meet with someone else.
190. What will Heinz bring to the meeting with Christina?
- (A) Some computers
 - (B) A training manual
 - (C) Some brochures
 - (D) An annual report

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Green Construction Co.
429 Mills Road
Minneapolis, MN 55440-0710
Tel: (763) 555-2100 Fax: (763) 555-2252

July 30, 20__

Sevil Tuncay
Construction Manager
National Bank
349 Taksim Square
Istanbul, Turkey 34400-4488

Dear Ms. Tuncay:

Thank you for contacting us to learn more about our environmentally friendly products. We suggest that you try a sample of our materials first. If you are happy with them, then you can buy more. If your order totals \$10,000 or more, then we will reduce your shipping/handling fee by 3%. We prepared a purchase order for you so that you can try a sample of our products.

Our products may seem to cost more up front than other similar products. For example, you pay \$200 more for our standard carpet than you would for a similar carpet that is not environmentally friendly. However, you save money in other ways. Because our carpets are made of special materials, they are much easier to clean and maintain.

One motion light is double the price of a regular light. However, motion lights save you money on electricity bills because the light stays on only when people are in the room. Also, the solar panels provide free energy. We suggest that you try the panels in several places on your building.

To buy the materials, please sign the purchase order. You may fax it to us, with your credit card number. We will ship the supplies immediately. Thank you for your business.

Yours truly,



Peter Lindstrom
Product Consultant

PURCHASE ORDER

Ship Prepaid—Add all delivery charges on invoice

National Bank
349 Taksim Square
Istanbul, Turkey 34400-4488

Tel: (212) 555-9890
Fax: (212) 555-9899

Vendor:
Green Construction Co.
429 Mills Road
Minneapolis, MN 55440-0710
Tel: (763) 555-2100
Fax: (763) 555-2252

Ship To: Melike Paksoy
Purchasing Department
Address above

Reference: Purchase Order 22-385-06T
Date: 25 February 20__

Invoice To: Mert Miller
Accounting Department
Address above

Delivery Date: ASAP

Item	Model	Number	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost
C84	Standard carpet	E569C	2	\$500.00	\$1000.00
M22	Motion lights	L230M	4	100.00	400.00
S76	Solar panels	L194S	4	200.00	800.00
Subtotal					2200.00
Shipping/Handling 10%					220.00
TOTAL					\$2420.00

191. Who is the construction manager at the National Bank?
- (A) Sevil Tuncay
(B) Peter Lindstrom
(C) Melike Paksoy
(D) Mert Miller
192. What is special about the products at Green Construction?
- (A) They cost less than other companies' products.
(B) They don't harm the natural environment.
(C) They use more electricity than most other products.
(D) They can be ordered by fax.
193. How much does Green Construction charge for shipping on orders over \$10,000?
- (A) 3% (C) 10%
(B) 7% (D) 22%
194. What is the price for a carpet that is not environmentally friendly?
- (A) \$200 (C) \$500
(B) \$300 (D) \$700
195. What is the price of one regular light?
- (A) \$40 (C) \$100
(B) \$50 (D) \$400

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Central Engineering Company
Board of Directors Meeting
Wednesday, November 15, 20__ 8:30 A.M.–11:30 A.M.
Place: Suite 10
AGENDA

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Hiring challenges | Jorgen Spelman |
| 2. Management changes | Narelle Dundee |
| 3. Financial report | Madeira Jones |
| 4. Technology upgrades | Jerry Carver |

FAX COVER SHEET
CENTRAL ENGINEERING COMPANY
294 Green Street
Brasilia
Brazil

Tel: (55) 61 3420 4015
Fax: (55) 61 3420 4017

To: Ruben Baker
From: Narelle Dundee
Date: November 15, 20__
Pages: 1
Ref: Results of the board meeting
Message:

I hope your business trip is going well. Today's meeting went well for the most part, even though it began 30 minutes late. Jorgen wasn't there at the beginning, so I used his time slot to give my report. Jorgen finally arrived at 9:30 and gave his report. The board members were surprised to hear that job applicants complain about our salary offers. Jerry's report really shocked and upset the board. Fortunately, Madeira's report had the opposite effect. Everyone was happy to hear about our great profits.

The technology upgrades report didn't go so well. Jerry had to leave the meeting before his report because there was an Internet problem in the Electrical Engineering department. Because of this, the presenter for our third agenda item read Jerry's report, and it was a bit confusing. She didn't really know what she was talking about and couldn't answer questions satisfactorily. We decided to ask Jerry to provide written answers to questions raised by board members during the meeting.

Because we started late, we finished a half hour late, but we still had to hurry to finish within the allotted time. We decided to make the next board meeting a half-hour longer to give more time for discussion and questions.

196. What time did the meeting start?
- (A) 8:30
 - (B) 9:00
 - (C) 9:30
 - (D) 11:30
197. What was the topic of the first report given?
- (A) Hiring challenges
 - (B) Management changes
 - (C) Finances
 - (D) Technology
198. How did people feel about the financial report?
- (A) Dissatisfied
 - (B) Confused
 - (C) Happy
 - (D) Shocked
199. Who spoke about technology upgrades?
- (A) Jerry Carver
 - (B) Narelle Dundee
 - (C) Madeira Jones
 - (D) Jorgen Spelman
200. How long did the meeting last?
- (A) $\frac{1}{2}$ hour
 - (B) $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours
 - (C) 3 hours
 - (D) $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours

Stop! This is the end of the test. If you finish before time is called, you may go back to Parts 5, 6, and 7 and check your work.

PRACTICE TEST THREE

You will find the Answer Sheet for Practice Test Three on page 259. Detach it from the book and use it to record your answers. Play the audio for Practice Test Three when you are ready to begin.

LISTENING TEST



In the Listening test, you will be asked to demonstrate how well you understand spoken English. The entire Listening test will last approximately 45 minutes. There are four parts, and directions are given for each part. You must mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not write your answers in the test book.

PART 1

Directions: For each question in this part, you will hear four statements about a picture in your test book. When you hear the statements, you must select the one statement that best describes what you see in the picture. Then find the number of the question on your answer sheet and mark your answer. The statements will not be printed in your test book and will be spoken only one time.

Example

Sample Answer

(A) (B) (C) (D)



Statement (C), "They're standing near the table," is the best description of the picture, so you should select answer (C) and mark it on your answer sheet.

1.



2.



3.



4.



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

5.



6.



7.



8.



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9.



10.



PART 2



Directions: You will hear a question or statement and three responses spoken in English. They will not be printed in your test book and will be spoken only one time. Select the best response to the question or statement and mark the letter (A), (B), or (C) on your answer sheet.

Example

Sample Answer

(A) ☒ (C)

You will hear: Where is the meeting room?

- You will also hear:
- (A) To meet the new director.
 - (B) It's the first room on the right.
 - (C) Yes, at two o'clock.

Your best response to the question "Where is the meeting room?" is choice (B), "It's the first room on the right," so (B) is the correct answer. You should mark answer (B) on your answer sheet.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 11. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 26. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 12. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 27. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 13. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 28. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 14. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 29. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 15. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 30. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 16. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 31. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 17. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 32. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 18. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 33. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 19. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 34. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 20. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 35. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 21. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 36. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 22. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 37. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 23. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 38. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 24. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 39. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 25. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 40. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |

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PART 3



Directions: You will hear some conversations between two people. You will be asked to answer three questions about what the speakers say in each conversation. Select the best response to each question and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet. The conversations will not be printed in your test book and will be spoken only one time.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>41. Where did the woman park the car?</p> <p>(A) On the street.
(B) In the garage.
(C) In the parking lot.
(D) Next door.</p> <p>42. How much does it cost to park?</p> <p>(A) Two dollars an hour.
(B) Four dollars an hour.
(C) Five dollars an hour.
(D) Eight dollars an hour.</p> <p>43. Where are the speakers going?</p> <p>(A) To a class.
(B) To a movie.
(C) To a concert.
(D) To a soccer game.</p> <hr/> <p>44. Why didn't the man call the woman?</p> <p>(A) He was away last week.
(B) He didn't feel well.
(C) He couldn't find the woman's number.
(D) He forgot.</p> <p>45. What did the woman do last Saturday?</p> <p>(A) She had a party.
(B) She went on a trip.
(C) She went to the doctor.
(D) She called the man.</p> <p>46. What will the man do?</p> <p>(A) Make a cake for the woman.
(B) Take the woman out for dinner.
(C) Buy the woman a birthday present.
(D) Give the woman some sweets.</p> <hr/> | <p>47. What day does this conversation take place?</p> <p>(A) Monday.
(B) Wednesday.
(C) Thursday.
(D) Saturday.</p> <p>48. What did the man probably do last night?</p> <p>(A) Watch TV.
(B) See some friends.
(C) Go out for dinner.
(D) Buy a watch.</p> <p>49. What time does the woman usually get home?</p> <p>(A) 1:00.
(B) 4:00.
(C) 6:00.
(D) 7:00.</p> <hr/> <p>50. What is the man's business?</p> <p>(A) A farm.
(B) A restaurant.
(C) A flower shop.
(D) A grocery store.</p> <p>51. How long has he had the business?</p> <p>(A) Four years.
(B) Thirteen years.
(C) Fourteen years.
(D) Thirty years.</p> <p>52. Where did he work before?</p> <p>(A) At a hotel.
(B) At an office.
(C) At a hospital.
(D) At a car dealership.</p> <hr/> |
|--|--|

53. Why are the speakers leaving?
(A) They are bored.
(B) The play is over.
(C) They fell asleep.
(D) They were told to leave.
54. How much did they pay for the tickets?
(A) \$5.00.
(B) \$17.50.
(C) \$42.50.
(D) \$75.00.
55. What does the man want to do next time?
(A) Spend more money.
(B) Go to the movies.
(C) Invite a guest.
(D) Stay home.
-
56. Where are the speakers?
(A) At a tea party.
(B) At a night club.
(C) At a golf course.
(D) At a bowling alley.
57. What advice does the woman give the man?
(A) Swing hard.
(B) Stay calm.
(C) Join a club.
(D) Watch the ball.
58. What does the man want the woman to do?
(A) Hit the ball.
(B) Stop talking.
(C) Make a call.
(D) Stay out all night.
-
59. What time does the man's plane leave?
(A) Noon.
(B) 1:00.
(C) 3:00.
(D) 3:30.
60. How will he get to the airport?
(A) By subway.
(B) By car.
(C) By taxi.
(D) By bus.
61. When will he return?
(A) Sunday morning.
(B) Sunday night.
(C) Monday morning.
(D) Monday night.
-
62. Where does this conversation take place?
(A) By the door.
(B) In an elevator.
(C) In the woman's apartment.
(D) In the furniture department.
63. Which floor does the woman want to go to?
(A) Four.
(B) Seven.
(C) Eight.
(D) Eleven.
64. When will the sale end?
(A) Sunday.
(B) Monday.
(C) Tuesday.
(D) Friday.
-

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65. Where does this conversation take place?
(A) At a pool.
(B) At a beach.
(C) At a school.
(D) At a racetrack.
66. What does the woman want to do?
(A) Put on a sweater.
(B) Sit in the sun.
(C) Have a race.
(D) Toss a ball.
67. How does the man feel?
(A) Old.
(B) Wet.
(C) Cold.
(D) Tired.
68. Where are the speakers going?
(A) To a park.
(B) To a hotel.
(C) To a bookstore.
(D) To a restaurant.
69. When do they have to be there?
(A) In fifteen minutes.
(B) In sixteen minutes.
(C) In fifty minutes.
(D) In sixty minutes.
70. What is the man afraid of?
(A) Getting lost.
(B) Being followed.
(C) Driving fast.
(D) Starting the car.
-

PART 4

Directions: You will hear some talks given by a single speaker. You will be asked to answer three questions about what the speaker says in each talk. Select the best response to each question and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet. The talks will not be printed in your test book and will be spoken only one time.

71. What season is it?
(A) Spring.
(B) Summer.
(C) Fall.
(D) Winter.
72. What weather is expected this afternoon?
(A) Rain.
(B) Stormy winds.
(C) Cool breezes.
(D) Dry and windless.
73. When will the skies become clear again?
(A) Early in the afternoon.
(B) This evening.
(C) Tomorrow.
(D) Later in the week.
-
74. What day is Dr. Miller's office closed?
(A) Monday.
(B) Wednesday.
(C) Thursday.
(D) Friday.
75. Why would someone call 800-555-3212?
(A) To report an emergency.
(B) To pay a bill.
(C) To reschedule an exam.
(D) To get lab results.
76. How can someone speak with the doctor?
(A) Call back when the office is open.
(B) Call a different number.
(C) Leave a message.
(D) Visit the office on Monday.
-
77. What will the Stonebark Company do on March 1?
(A) Announce a new contest.
(B) Open its first branch in another country.
(C) Give customers a special discount.
(D) Expand its business into Asia.
78. What can Stonebark customers vote for?
(A) Their favorite flavor.
(B) Their favorite café.
(C) The location for a new café.
(D) Their favorite Stonebark employee.
79. What does the announcer say about the future of the Stonebark Company?
(A) It will not grow very fast.
(B) Its coffee will not be very special.
(C) Its future does not look very favorable.
(D) It will probably become popular around the world.
-
80. What does this store do?
(A) Rent computers only.
(B) Rent computers and office furniture.
(C) Rent and sell computers.
(D) Rent and repair computers only.
81. What is the minimum rental period?
(A) Hourly.
(B) Daily.
(C) Monthly.
(D) Yearly.
82. What time does the store close?
(A) 7:30.
(B) 8:30.
(C) 10:30.
(D) 11:30.
-

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83. What happened in Japan today?
(A) There was a riot.
(B) There was a tidal wave.
(C) There was a volcanic eruption.
(D) There was an earthquake.
84. When was the last time this happened in the same area?
(A) One month ago.
(B) Two months ago.
(C) Three months ago.
(D) One year ago.
85. How much damage was done to property?
(A) None.
(B) A little.
(C) Extensive.
(D) A great amount.
-
86. Where is the announcement being heard?
(A) At an airport.
(B) On a plane.
(C) At a consulate.
(D) At a bus station.
87. What is the gate number?
(A) 15.
(B) 16.
(C) 58.
(D) 60.
88. Who can go to the head of the line?
(A) People with passports.
(B) People with tickets.
(C) People with small bags.
(D) People with small children.
-
89. How many levels are reserved for employee parking?
(A) One.
(B) Two.
(C) Three.
(D) Four.
90. Which vehicles may park in the red spaces?
(A) Maintenance vehicles.
(B) Employees' cars.
(C) Visitors' cars.
(D) Two trucks.
91. What spaces are reserved for management?
(A) Yellow.
(B) Blue.
(C) White.
(D) Any space.
-
92. Who is listening to this announcement?
(A) Politicians.
(B) Guides.
(C) Diplomats.
(D) Tourists.
93. How is the group traveling?
(A) By van.
(B) By car.
(C) By bus.
(D) By train.
94. How long will the group stay at City Hall?
(A) Two hours.
(B) Three hours.
(C) Four hours.
(D) Five hours.
-

95. What kind of sale is the bookstore having?
(A) Holiday.
(B) End-of-the-month.
(C) Back-to-school.
(D) Going-out-of-business.
96. What item is discounted 50 percent?
(A) Magazines.
(B) Calendars.
(C) CDs and DVDs
(D) Paperback books.
97. What day is the bookstore closed?
(A) Saturday and Sunday.
(B) Sunday only.
(C) Sunday and Monday.
(D) Monday only.
98. What time will the sun set tonight?
(A) 5:00.
(B) 5:45.
(C) 8:00.
(D) 8:30.
99. What are small boats warned about?
(A) A foggy night.
(B) A windy evening.
(C) A rocky shore.
(D) An early sunset.
100. How will the weather be tomorrow afternoon?
(A) Windy.
(B) Snowy.
(C) Sunny.
(D) Rainy.
-

This is the end of the Listening test. Turn to Part 5 in your test book.

READING TEST

In the Reading test, you will read a variety of texts and answer several different types of reading comprehension questions. The entire Reading test will last 75 minutes. There are three parts, and directions are given for each part. You are encouraged to answer as many questions as possible within the time allowed.

You must mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not write your answers in the test book.

PART 5

Directions: A word or phrase is missing in each of the sentences below. Four answer choices are given below each sentence. Select the best answer to complete the sentence. Then mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.

101. A _____ firm will help us find software.
(A) consultation
(B) consultant
(C) consulting
(D) consult
102. _____ Mr. Jeffries to get the job done.
(A) Count on
(B) Count from
(C) Count in
(D) Count up
103. Ms. Nyguen had submitted her résumé before she _____ the position was filled.
(A) will know
(B) knows
(C) has known
(D) knew
104. If Mr. Donna were looking for a permanent job, our recruiter _____ help.
(A) may
(B) will
(C) can
(D) could
105. The purchaser wanted the equipment _____ by Monday morning.
(A) delivered
(B) delivering
(C) will be delivered
(D) must be delivered
106. The company's quarterly earnings were up; _____ the _____ officers felt satisfied.
(A) nevertheless
(B) therefore
(C) however
(D) for this purpose
107. _____ substantial layoffs, costs were reduced.
(A) When
(B) Because of
(C) Although
(D) Since
108. Consumer confidence fell _____ April.
(A) next
(B) on
(C) in
(D) the

109. Price quotes _____.
 (A) have daily been announced
 (B) have been announced daily
 (C) daily have been announced
 (D) have been daily announced
110. The administration allows Thailand _____ Indonesia trade benefits.
 (A) but
 (B) nor
 (C) and so
 (D) and
111. The talks will take place _____ Brussels.
 (A) at
 (B) the
 (C) in
 (D) to
112. Many workers can't use computers; _____, training is required.
 (A) on the whole
 (B) besides
 (C) consequently
 (D) for example
113. Management let the employees _____ at two o'clock.
 (A) leave
 (B) left
 (C) was leaving
 (D) was left
114. If our candidates _____ elected, we'll have a strong board.
 (A) are
 (B) were
 (C) have been
 (D) will be
115. It's important that the clients _____ interested.
 (A) are seeming
 (B) will seem
 (C) is seeming
 (D) seem
116. Find _____ the details and write a report.
 (A) up
 (B) about
 (C) out
 (D) around
117. The meeting _____ going on since eight o'clock this morning.
 (A) has been
 (B) was
 (C) is
 (D) will be
118. The consultant _____ his business if he had advertised.
 (A) doubled
 (B) will double
 (C) would double
 (D) could have doubled
119. Mr. Dalla would like the invoices _____ directly to Milan.
 (A) fax
 (B) faxing
 (C) be faxed
 (D) faxed
120. The members would resign if they _____ asked to do so.
 (A) are
 (B) were
 (C) will be
 (D) would be
121. Ambition, talent, _____ desire are ingredients for success.
 (A) or
 (B) never
 (C) yet
 (D) and
122. Only five years ago, there _____ a shortage of computer specialists.
 (A) was
 (B) were
 (C) has been
 (D) have been

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123. The board reported that more funds _____ for training.
 (A) was given
 (B) could have given
 (C) should be given
 (D) is given
124. Some employees get their paychecks automatically _____ in their bank accounts.
 (A) deposited
 (B) depositing
 (C) are deposited
 (D) deposit
125. Costs should be cut; _____, the number of staff positions will be reduced.
 (A) however
 (B) therefore
 (C) meanwhile
 (D) but
126. Office branches are located _____ the metropolitan area.
 (A) on
 (B) at
 (C) about
 (D) throughout
127. The company offers a _____ plan for its workers.
 (A) retirement
 (B) retiring
 (C) retire
 (D) retired
128. _____ Mr. Hague finished the job interview, he felt relieved.
 (A) While
 (B) Because of
 (C) During
 (D) After
129. Ms. Lopez has _____ learned to create zip files.
 (A) yet
 (B) ever
 (C) already
 (D) certain
130. The paychecks will be delivered _____ they arrive from the accounting department.
 (A) before
 (B) soon
 (C) when
 (D) during
131. The report outlines the products for the first quarter _____ the year.
 (A) to
 (B) at
 (C) from
 (D) of
132. The benefits package is impressive; _____, the director promotes only from within the company.
 (A) for example
 (B) when
 (C) despite
 (D) nevertheless
133. This company attempts to make its employees _____ like family.
 (A) feeling
 (B) feels
 (C) felt
 (D) feel
134. If the bills _____ in five days, the company will seek damages.
 (A) weren't paid
 (B) won't have paid
 (C) aren't paid
 (D) don't pay
135. The bank _____ another branch in Houston within the next year.
 (A) opened
 (B) will be opening
 (C) have opened
 (D) would open
136. Could you have the assistant _____ my office before he leaves today?
 (A) stop off
 (B) stop for
 (C) stop to
 (D) stop by

137. The _____ was settled on Saturday.
- (A) dispute
 - (B) disputing
 - (C) disputable
 - (D) disputant
138. Make sure to use an _____ dealer.
- (A) authority
 - (B) authorization
 - (C) authorized
 - (D) authoritarian
139. The printer apologized for _____ two names on the program.
- (A) leaving for
 - (B) leaving out
 - (C) leaving to
 - (D) leaving from
140. Mr. Fox _____ the results tomorrow afternoon.
- (A) will be knowing
 - (B) will know
 - (C) will have known
 - (D) is going to be knowing

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PART 6

Directions: Read the texts that follow. A word or phrase is missing in some of the sentences. Four answer choices are given below each of the sentences. Select the best answer to complete the text. Then mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.

Questions 141–143 refer to the following memorandum.

From: Cheryl Milkov
To: Gary Bauers
Re: Vacation tasks

I have approved your request to take a vacation from December 20 to January 3. Please take care of the following before you leave.

1. For safety reasons, _____ all floor heaters and appliances, such as coffeemakers,

141. (A) unplug
(B) hook up
(C) activate
(D) refurbish

in your office. Turn off the lights and the computer. Close all windows.

2. Turn in your annual report to me. It should be _____ three and five pages in

142. (A) between
(B) until
(C) from
(D) for

length. Make sure to make a photocopy for yourself.

3. _____ your timesheet to the payroll office.

143. (A) Submission
(B) Submissive
(C) Submits
(D) Submit

4. Ask a co-worker to respond to your urgent phone calls. Leave a message on your voicemail system with your co-worker's phone number and your return date.

5. Add an "out-of-office message" to your e-mail system.

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Questions 144–146 refer to the following advertisement.

How would you like to save 50% on a rental car? Contact National Car Rental today!

You pay just half the usual rate on weekend rentals of compact cars. What a deal! But you have to hurry! This special _____ is available

144. (A) celebration
(B) expansion
(C) increase
(D) bargain

only for a short time.

National Car Rental also has luxury cars, trucks, and sports utility vehicles, and all are _____ with air-conditioning, a radio,

145. (A) equip
(B) equipped
(C) equipping
(D) equipment

and a CD player.

With offices at every major airport and in neighborhoods throughout the city, there is always a National Car Rental location close to you. Renting a car from us is easy.

Call now to reserve your _____ and be sure to ask about the

146. (A) suite
(B) vehicle
(C) voucher
(D) accommodation

50% discount. Note that this discount does not include insurance and is only available on certain weekends. Just go to our website to find the National Car Rental office closest to you!

Questions 147–149 refer to the following memorandum.

From: Jun Oh, Benefits Manager
To: Marcus Mains
Re: Special Retirement Opportunity

Thank you for requesting information about the Early Retirement Program. Please review these requirements. If you qualify, act quickly. Applications are due December 1.

Early Retirement Program

1. Employees must meet these _____ :

147. (A) requirements
(B) colleagues
(C) deadlines
(D) advisors

- Be age 50 with 20 years of employment at this company.
- OR have 25 years of employment at this company (age is not a factor).
(Retirement funds are reduced by 2% for each year that you are under age 55.)

2. _____ employees should apply by December 1, 20___. The retirement

148. (A) Interest
(B) Interests
(C) Interested
(D) Interesting

program _____ on January 1, 20__.

149. (A) began
(B) will begin
(C) had begun
(D) have begun

3. Attend a workshop to learn more. E-mail my office to request the workshop schedule.

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Checklist for Starting Your Own Business

Are you thinking of starting your own business? Before you come up with a name and register your business, it's important to do a bit of homework. While most people think that starting a business is one of the most difficult things to do, this is actually not true. It is fairly easy to get a business started. The difficult part is keeping a business running, especially for the first few years. _____ off on the right foot is very

150. (A) Start
(B) Starting
(C) To start
(D) You start

important, however. This brochure will help you launch your business by following these steps.

Preparation: This section _____ you through the brainstorming

151. (A) guides
(B) controls
(C) promotes
(D) translates

process and helps you write a business plan. Learn to start thinking like an entrepreneur.

Hiring: Who can you trust to help you run a business? Here we will discuss the pros and cons of employing family and friends.

Maintaining Control: So you've got your business name and you've hired your staff. Now, you need to let everyone know who is boss and how _____ going to run.

152. (A) your operation
(B) is your operation
(C) your operation is
(D) will your operation

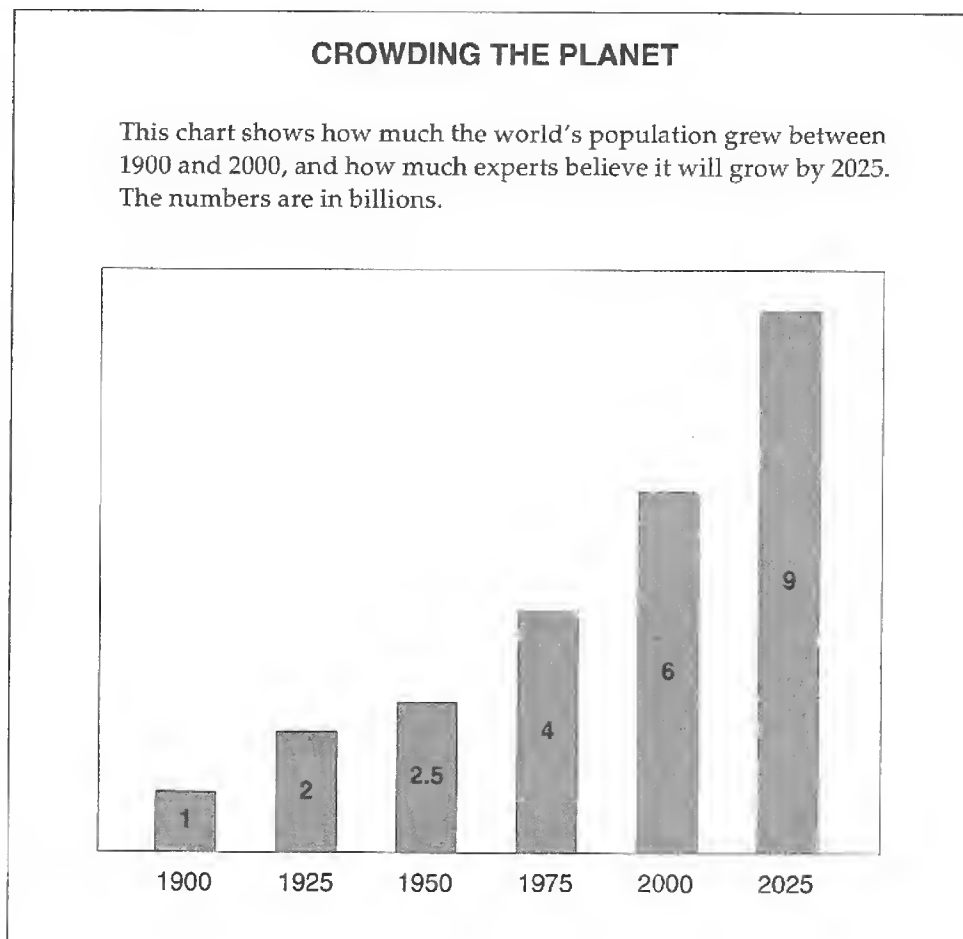
Expanding: You're following the plan and everything is going great. Are you ready to take your business to the next level? It's time to make a profit.

PART 7

Directions: In this part you will read a selection of texts, such as magazine and newspaper articles, letters, and advertisements. Each text is followed by several questions. Select the best answer for each question and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.



Questions 153–155 refer to the following chart.



153. What was the world population in 1950?
- (A) Half a billion
 - (B) 2 billion
 - (C) 2.5 billion
 - (D) 5 billion
154. In what year did the population reach 4 billion?
- (A) 1900
 - (B) 1925
 - (C) 1950
 - (D) 1975
155. When was the population under 2 billion?
- (A) In 1900
 - (B) In 1925
 - (C) In 1950
 - (D) In 1975

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When a position becomes vacant, finding a new employee with the skill-set and personality that suit the needs of that particular workplace is a challenge that many companies face. First, the company must outline the tasks and responsibilities involved in the position to be filled. A careful analysis of these will help the company define what skills, abilities, and knowledge an employee must have in order to carry out the job successfully. Often it is the process of writing the job description and vacancy announcement that helps the company define the qualities they seek in a new employee.

Once the requirements of the position are defined, the next challenge is to find the person who can meet those requirements. One of the most common ways to locate a qualified person to fill a vacant position is to look within the organization itself. Is anyone currently working for the company who could do the job? This is often the best way to find qualified people. They are already known to the company, have been successful in it, and are familiar with its people, procedures, and policies.

If there is no available person within the company who is qualified to fill the vacancy, then someone must be sought outside the organization. Some of the most common sources of new employees are educational institutions such as high schools, junior colleges, four-year colleges, and universities. Companies also use newspapers and industry association newsletters to help locate job applicants.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>156. What is this article about?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) Reading newspapers(B) Hiring employees(C) Protecting the organization(D) Going to high school <p>157. What is an example of a common outside source?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) High schools(B) Resources within the organization(C) Spies(D) Temporary employees | <p>158. According to the passage, what do firms use to help locate applicants?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) Yellow pages(B) Subway ads(C) Newspaper ads(D) Word of mouth |
|--|--|

Questions 159–161 refer to the following announcement.

AERONAUTIC SYSTEMS, INC., the Berlin-based company also known as AeroSys, has made an agreement with three of the world's major international airlines to provide a satellite system for voice and data communications, a company spokesperson announced last week. This agreement is a major leap forward for the company, which began operations just three years ago and has now gained the business of three of the airline industry's largest companies.

The agreement with Skyways, Air One, and Travelers International will provide communications between aircraft and on-ground systems for operational control and air-traffic services. The agreement was signed last month, and AeroSys will begin providing services to the airlines before the end of the year.

159. Where is AeroSys based?
- (A) In London
 - (B) In New York
 - (C) In Berlin
 - (D) In Tokyo
160. According to the passage, what will be provided by the agreement?
- (A) Aircraft
 - (B) A satellite system
 - (C) On-ground systems
 - (D) Air traffic services
161. Which of the following is NOT a part of this agreement?
- (A) A satellite system
 - (B) Communication between aircraft
 - (C) A system of voice and data communication
 - (D) Ticketing service

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San Juan Academy has developed a unique approach to dealing with underachieving students. Instead of doling out punishment for incomplete assignments, or assigning extra hours of tutoring for bad grades, the academy provides failing students with a reward. Through the Computers for Success program, San Juan Academy students who fall behind their classmates in reading and mathematics are given their own computers. For nine weeks, the students get to keep a personal computer with a printer and software in their homes. They can work and play with the computer whenever they like and as often as they like.

Is this a prize for being bad in school? "It may look that way to an outsider," says school principal Edna Seymour, "but this approach is actually well-backed up by research. Studies show that students who are computer literate do much better in school. The figures rise for students who actually have a computer at home, and are even higher for students from homes where most of the family members are comfortable using a computer."

Because of this, when a student is given a computer to take home, families are encouraged to get into the act, too. Students in the Computers for Success program are required, together with their parents and siblings, to attend a weekend computer seminar. This way everyone in the family becomes familiar with the use of the computer. This is an investment in the students' educational future. "It is widely accepted that parental involvement makes all the difference in a child's school success," says Principal Seymour. "We are extending that idea to involve families in our computer literacy program. As part of that program, we make it possible for families to buy refurbished computers at an affordable price. Many of our families have already taken advantage of this opportunity. On the whole, we have been very pleased with the Computers for Success program."

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>162. Which of the following is NOT part of the program?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) Software programs(B) A printer(C) A personal computer(D) Textbooks | <p>164. What are families of the students encouraged to do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) Become involved(B) Be actors(C) Drive away(D) Donate computers |
| <p>163. When can students use the computers?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) Only during school time(B) On weekends only(C) At lunch break(D) Anytime they wish | <p>165. The word "siblings" in paragraph 3, line 3, is closest in meaning to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) classmates(B) brothers and sisters(C) teachers(D) friends and neighbors |

We most often think of communication as talking, but it commonly occurs in other forms as well. In addition to words, communication can occur in the form of pictures or through actions.

When we speak or write, we are using words to communicate our ideas and feelings. It is essential for people to use words effectively in order to communicate clearly. Although words may seem straightforward, they are as subject to misinterpretation as any other form of communication.

Pictures can be a quite powerful form of communication. You will understand this if you think of any great work of art. Businesses can successfully use pictures in posters, charts, signs, and packaging. When combining words and pictures, the design should be carefully planned out. The pictures used on posters and charts, as well as in brochures and advertisements, should complement rather than conflict with the words.

Action is an important form of communication that we are often unaware of. As the adage says, “Actions speak louder than words.” This medium is most important when dealing face-to-face with employees, colleagues, and clients. A frown, a handshake, a wink, and even silence all have meaning and people will attach significance to these actions. Just as it is important to choose our words carefully, it is also important to be aware of our actions and of how they may be perceived by others.

166. What is the main topic of the article?
- (A) Marketing
 - (B) Communication
 - (C) Actions
 - (D) Businesses
167. According to the article, which of the following is used the most?
- (A) Words
 - (B) Posters
 - (C) Charts
 - (D) Telephones
168. The word “medium” in paragraph 4, line 3, is closest in meaning to
- (A) size
 - (B) method
 - (C) situation
 - (D) movement
169. Which of the following is NOT given as an example of actions?
- (A) Silence
 - (B) A wink
 - (C) Television
 - (D) A handshake

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Questions 170–171 refer to the following announcement.

Responding to the needs of an aging population, Health Network, Inc. of Melbourne and Futura Computing of Perth Amboy have agreed to cooperate in the development of handheld, computerized products to help the elderly monitor their health. It is widely accepted in the health-care field that patients who participate in monitoring their health status enjoy healthier lives. They are more aware of the factors affecting their health and are better-informed participants in making decisions regarding their health care. It is expected that these products will go a long way toward improving the health of senior citizens.

The cost of these products to the individual consumer will be covered under most insurance plans. They will be made available free or at reduced cost to low-income senior citizens who qualify according to government guidelines.

170. Who would most likely read this announcement?
- (A) Lawyers
 - (B) Health-care professionals
 - (C) Word processors
 - (D) Teachers
171. Which of the following could be one of the products?
- (A) Dishwashers
 - (B) Calculators
 - (C) Blood-pressure monitors
 - (D) All-weather gloves

Questions 172–173 refer to the following announcement.

Operation of Detroit's trash incinerator, the largest in the nation, was halted last month, less than a year after it was put into service. The huge plant, which was designed to change waste into energy, had been hailed as an innovative means of putting trash to good use. However, soon after the plan began operating, unhealthy levels of mercury began to be detected in the air around the city. It was soon discovered that the culprit was the new incinerator. Entire neighborhoods were threatened by the toxins being discharged into the air. Environmental officials ordered the plant to be shut down last week. They say it is uncertain when, or even whether, the plant will reopen.

172. According to the passage, why was the plant shut down?
- (A) There was too much trash.
 - (B) It was unhealthy.
 - (C) It was unable to convert waste into energy.
 - (D) It could not be regulated.
173. What was the function of the plant?
- (A) To collect waste
 - (B) To monitor air quality
 - (C) To supply Detroit with mercury
 - (D) To turn trash into energy

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Questions 174–177 refer to the following article.

Absenteeism is an ongoing problem in many companies, and the Stummering Corporation was no exception. Absenteeism and late arrival had been issues there for a long time, so management decided to study the problem. During the months of January through June of this year, employee absentee rates and arrival times were monitored. It was discovered that the average employee was showing up for work fifteen minutes late three times a week. In addition, the study showed that the majority of employees were missing a minimum of one day of work per month. Aside from the direct effects this situation was having on productivity, it was also creating a noticeable impact on employee morale. Management knew that this was a serious problem and that something had to be done right away.

Human Resources suggested that management undertake an incentive program. A plan was devised whereby every employee who arrived at work on time every day during the month of August would be eligible for a cash award. Within five days of the announcement, the number of late arrivals had declined to the lowest level the company had ever experienced. The company decided to extend the program so that employees who didn't miss any days of work for the rest of the year (exclusive of approved vacations) would also be eligible for a cash award. As a result, absenteeism declined dramatically. Stummering plans to continue the program into next year and is looking into making it permanent company policy. This successful program could easily be replicated at other companies. It worked for Stummering. It could work for you.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>174. What was the problem at the Stummering Corporation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) Management(B) Absenteeism(C) Low pay(D) Unprofessional atmosphere | <p>176. What did employees who were on time receive?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) A vacation(B) A cash award(C) A promotion(D) A new watch |
| <p>175. How many times was the average employee late?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) Three times a week(B) Fifteen times a week(C) Three times between January and June(D) Fifteen times between January and June | <p>177. The word "replicated" in paragraph 2, line 10, is closest in meaning to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) copied(B) enjoyed(C) studied(D) announced |

Questions 178–180 refer to the following letter.

WALTERS CORPORATION
3255 Trenton Avenue, Columbus, OH 43216

November 20, 20__

Mr. Alan Porter
2870 Kennewick Drive
Bloomington, IN 42777

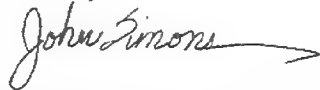
Dear Mr. Porter,

We were pleased to receive your letter and résumé inquiring about the vacant position which we announced in the *Journal of Engineering and Business* last month. Unfortunately, your letter arrived on my desk several days after the closing date of November 1. We received an overwhelming response to our job announcement. There were over 25 applications from qualified accountants. Although you appear to be well qualified for the position we announced, I am sorry to inform you that we have already hired another applicant. However, we were impressed with your background, and we would like to keep your résumé on file. We anticipate hiring again in the spring or summer of next year. We will inform you when another position that matches your qualifications becomes vacant.

We wish you the best of luck in your job search.

Thank you for your interest in the Walters Corporation.

Sincerely,



John Simons
Director of Human Resources

178. What is the main purpose of the letter?
- (A) To ask for a job
 - (B) To reject someone who wanted a job
 - (C) To ask for references
 - (D) To learn about the Walters Corporation
179. What did Mr. Porter include with his letter?
- (A) His résumé
 - (B) A report on the Walters Corporation
 - (C) A gift for Mr. Simons
 - (D) A job announcement
180. What is Mr. Porter's profession?
- (A) Director of Human Resources
 - (B) Detective
 - (C) Accountant
 - (D) Administrative Assistant

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Questions 181–185 refer to the following forms.

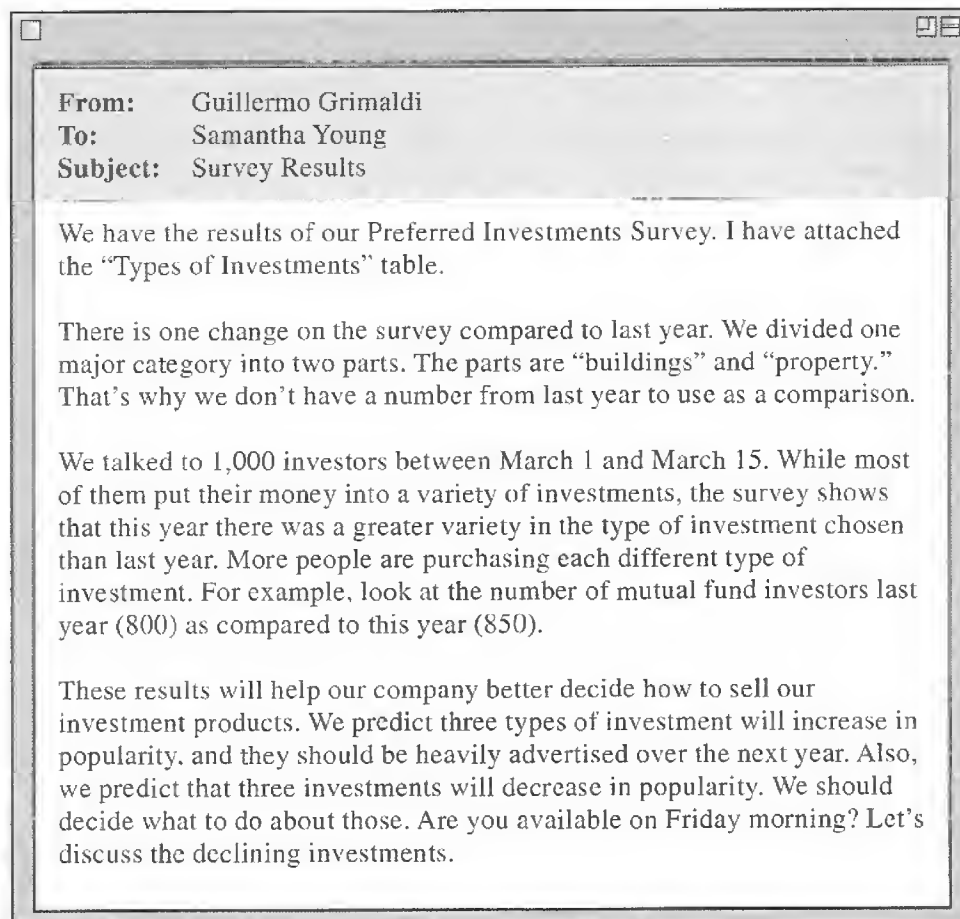
DATE: <u>June 19, 20__</u>	TIME: <u>5:15</u>	<u>P.M.</u> A.M.
FOR: _____		
RECEIVED BY: <u>Lev</u>		
CALLER: <u>Marina</u>		
PHONE NUMBER: <u>(3272) 43-98-58</u>		
<p>MESSAGE: <u>She immediately needs 2 computers, 10 packs of ink cartridges, 5 standard phones, and 2 photocopiers: 1 industrial-sized and 1 personal-sized. She also needs furniture: 2 large wooden desks, 4 small wooden chairs, 1 tall metal filing cabinet, and 1 long metal meeting table. She can wait 7 days for the furniture. Please call her back to confirm fulfillment of this order.</u></p>		
CALL BACK REQUESTED? <u>YES</u> NO		
DATE/TIME COMPLETED: <u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u> : <u> </u>		A.M. P.M.

DATE: <u>June 20, 20__</u>	TIME: <u>9:20</u>	<u>P.M.</u> A.M.
FOR: <u>Marina</u>		
RECEIVED BY: <u>Konstantin</u>		
CALLER: <u>Alonya</u>		
PHONE NUMBER: <u>(095) 555-4503</u>		
<p>MESSAGE: <u>Most of those items are here in Moscow. There will be a three-day delay on the large copier. Also, she will have to order the table from Almaty, so it will arrive 1 day after your deadline. Let her know if that's OK. Express shipping is possible. She can explain the charges for that if you are interested. Call her back today to order. She's headed to Berlin tomorrow, then on to Paris later in the week, so this has to be taken care of today.</u></p>		
CALL BACK REQUESTED? <u>YES</u> NO		
DATE/TIME COMPLETED: <u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u> : <u> </u>		A.M. P.M.

181. Who is ordering office supplies?
(A) Lev
(B) Marina
(C) Konstantin
(D) Alonya
182. What kind of filing cabinet does the caller want?
(A) Standard
(B) Personal-sized
(C) Wooden
(D) Metal
183. Where are the ink cartridges now?
(A) Moscow
(B) Almaty
(C) Berlin
(D) Paris
184. When will the table arrive?
(A) In one day
(B) In two days
(C) In seven days
(D) In eight days
185. What will Alonya do tomorrow?
(A) Call Marina
(B) Ship the order
(C) Leave on a trip
(D) Buy a table

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Questions 186–190 refer to the following e-mail and table.



Types of Investments
March 1–15

	Number of Investors (this year)	Number of Investors (last year)	Prediction*
Annuity	825	815	s
Bonds	1,000	850	s
Cash	1,000	1,000	s
Gold	625	600	d
IRA 900	875	—	d
IRA, Roth	975	900	u
Mutual Fund	850	800	s
Real Estate, buildings	987	—	d
Real Estate, property	700	—	u
Savings	1,000	1,000	s
Stocks, domestic	945	936	s
Stocks, international	965	900	u

*Prediction: d=will go down; s=will stay the same; u=will go up

186. How many investors participated in the survey?
- (A) 800
 - (B) 850
 - (C) 965
 - (D) 1,000
187. How many survey participants invested in gold this year?
- (A) 600
 - (B) 625
 - (C) 900
 - (D) 875
188. Why are three categories on the table missing numbers from last year?
- (A) Nobody invested in those areas last year.
 - (B) People lost all their money in those investments.
 - (C) Real estate was not divided into two categories last year.
 - (D) The survey did not ask about real estate investments.
189. Which types of investment does Mr. Grimaldi want to advertise?
- (A) Bonds, cash, and savings
 - (B) Gold, Roth IRAs, and mutual _____ funds
 - (C) Annuities, domestic stocks, and real estate
 - (D) Roth IRAs, real estate, and international stocks
190. Which types of investments does Mr. Grimaldi want to discuss with Ms. Young?
- (A) Gold, IRA 900's, and real estate
 - (B) International and domestic stocks
 - (C) Cash, savings, and bonds
 - (D) Mutual funds, Roth IRAs, and annuities

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Questions 191–195 refer to the following advertisement and e-mail.

THE 20TH ANNUAL HOME ELECTRONICS SHOW

January 20–24

Join us at the Convention Center to see the latest in home electronics. Companies from around the country will display new model stereos, TVs, and sound systems for home use, as well as the latest in home security devices. Don't miss the special domestic robot demonstrations. See robots clean floors, wash dishes, even take out the garbage!

Admission to the show costs \$10 for adults, \$5 for children ages 5–12. Children under 5 will not be admitted. An extra \$3 fee is charged for some special events. These include:

January 21	Movie: "The Home of Tomorrow"
January 22	Speaker: Roberta Wilkinson, President of Automation, Inc. Topic: The Invention team at Automation, Inc.
January 23	Demonstration: Home Security Systems
January 24	Reception with JET Company, the Designers of RoboCleaners

Tickets can be purchased at the Convention Center or online. There is an extra charge of \$1 per ticket for online purchases. Buy your tickets today! Last year's show sold out!

From: Mai Itakura
To: Hank Ellmers
Sent: Wednesday, January 19, 20__ 11:12 P.M.
Subject: Schedule a time to go to the show

Hank,

The Home Electronics Show begins tomorrow and lasts through the weekend. Would you like to go with me? Your daughter Emma might enjoy it, too. It would cost just \$25 for the three of us.

We can go tomorrow or later in the week if you prefer. There are some special events that you might enjoy, too. That company that you just bought stock in is giving a presentation on January 22. The company's president is speaking. You will probably want to see the security demonstration, too, since you're a police officer.

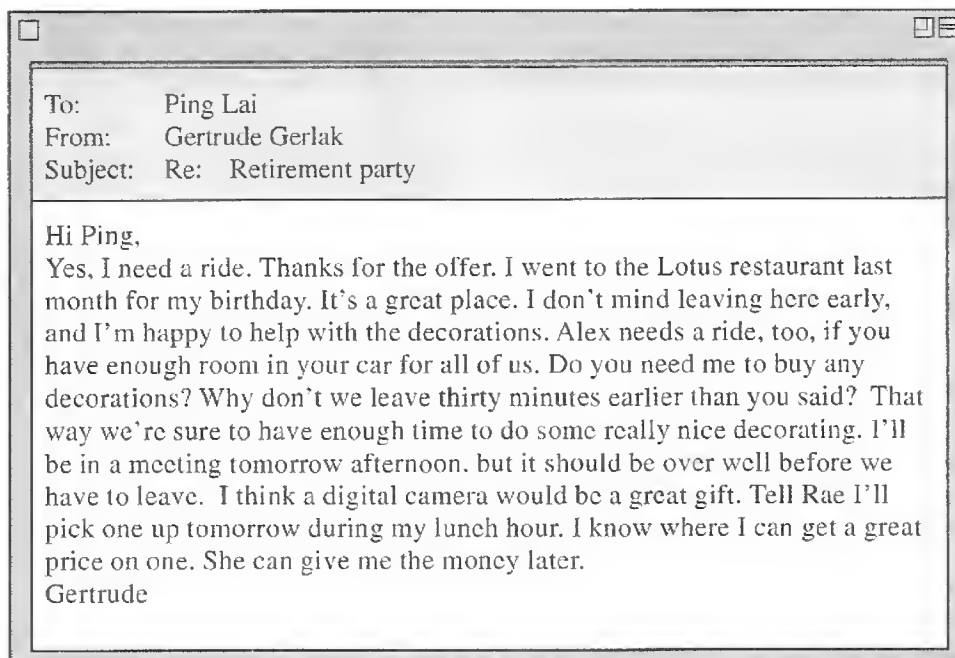
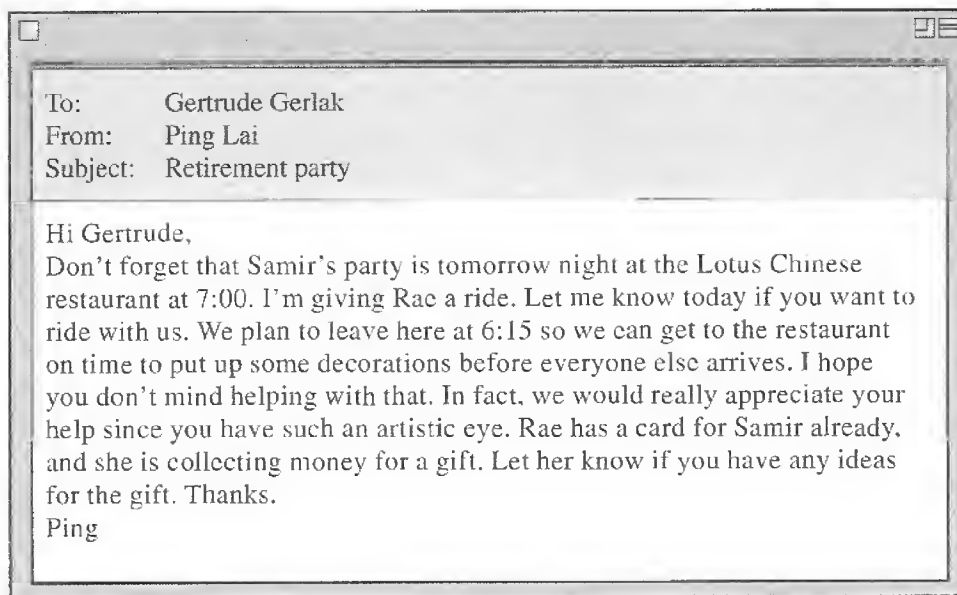
E-mail or call me today if you're interested. I'll be near the Convention Center tomorrow, so I can pick up the tickets without paying the extra charge. By the way, there is also an extra charge for the special events. You pay it at the time of each event, so you can decide about that later.

Mai

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>191. What will robots demonstrate at the convention?</p> <p>(A) Playing stereos
 (B) Watching TV
 (C) Doing housework
 (D) Operating security systems</p> | <p>194. In what company does Hank own stock?</p> <p>(A) Automation, Inc.
 (B) Home Security Systems
 (C) JET Company
 (D) RoboCleaners</p> |
| <p>192. When can convention visitors see a movie?</p> <p>(A) January 20
 (B) January 21
 (C) January 22
 (D) January 23</p> | <p>195. How much extra will Hank pay to see the security demonstration?</p> <p>(A) \$1.00
 (B) \$3.00
 (C) \$5.00
 (D) \$10.00</p> |
| <p>193. How old is Emma?</p> <p>(A) Younger than five
 (B) Between five and twelve
 (C) Older than twelve
 (D) Eighteen</p> | |

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Questions 196–200 refer to the following e-mail messages.



196. Why are Ping and Gertrude going to a restaurant tomorrow?
- (A) For a birthday party
 - (B) For a work meeting
 - (C) For a retirement party
 - (D) For a monthly get-together
197. How many people want to ride with Ping?
- (A) One
 - (B) Two
 - (C) Three
 - (D) Four
198. What time does Gertrude want to leave for the party?
- (A) 5:45
 - (B) 6:15
 - (C) 6:30
 - (D) 7:00
199. Who will receive a digital camera?
- (A) Rae
 - (B) Ping
 - (C) Alex
 - (D) Samir
200. Why will Rae give money to Gertrude?
- (A) To pay for dinner
 - (B) To pay for the gift
 - (C) To pay for decorations
 - (D) To pay for a ride

Stop! This is the end of the test. If you finish before time is called, you may go back to Parts 5, 6, and 7 and check your work.

PRACTICE TEST FOUR

You will find the Answer Sheet for Practice Test Four on page 261. Detach it from the book and use it to record your answers. Play the audio for Practice Test Four when you are ready to begin.

LISTENING TEST



In the Listening test, you will be asked to demonstrate how well you understand spoken English. The entire Listening test will last approximately 45 minutes. There are four parts, and directions are given for each part. You must mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not write your answers in the test book.

PART 1

Directions: For each question in this part, you will hear four statements about a picture in your test book. When you hear the statements, you must select the one statement that best describes what you see in the picture. Then find the number of the question on your answer sheet and mark your answer. The statements will not be printed in your test book and will be spoken only one time.

Example

Sample Answer

(A) (B) (C) (D)



Statement (C), "They're standing near the table," is the best description of the picture, so you should select answer (C) and mark it on your answer sheet.

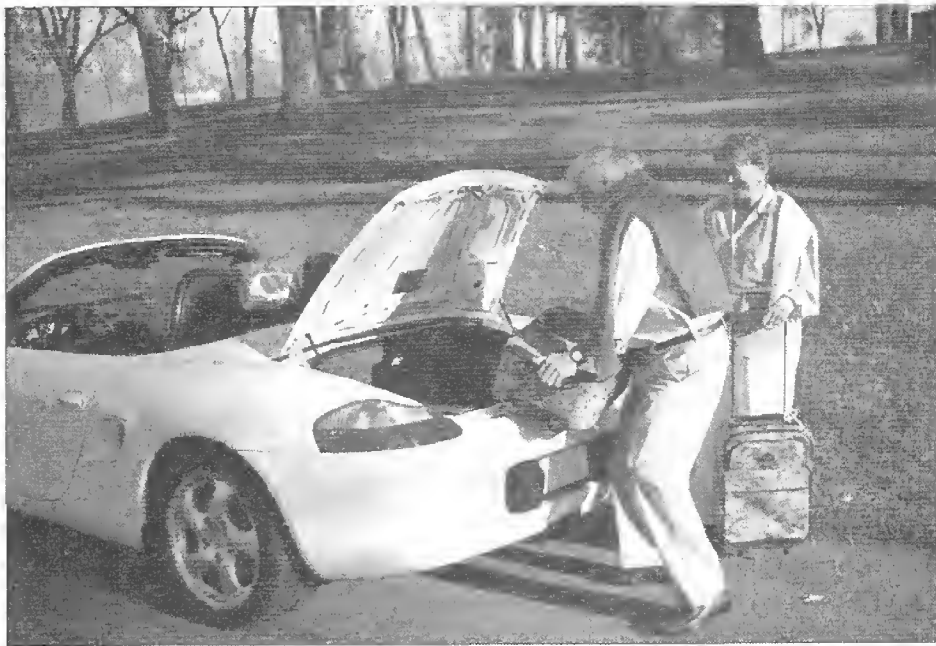
1.



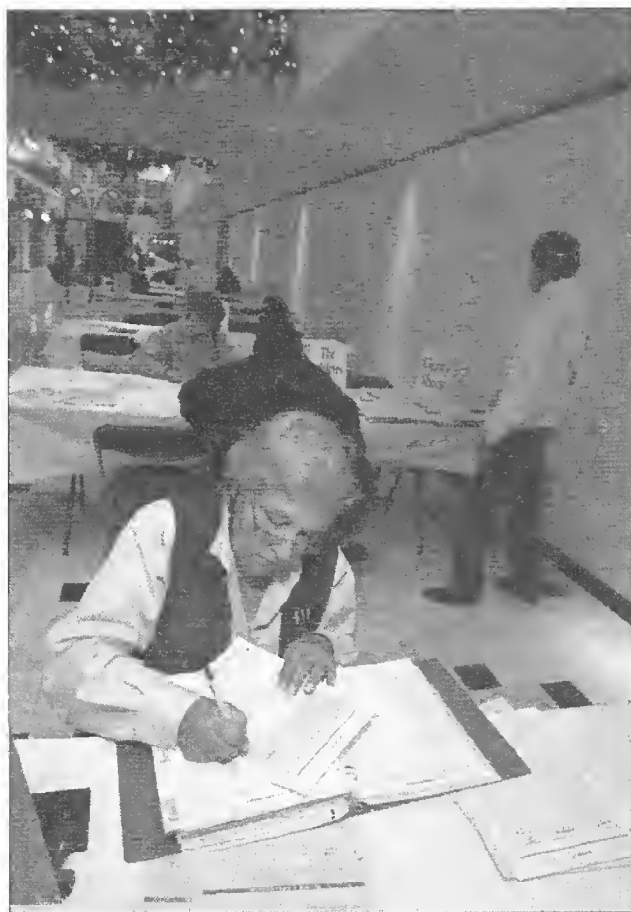
2.



3.



4.



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

5.



6.



7.



8.



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

9.



10.



PART 2



Directions: You will hear a question or statement and three responses spoken in English. They will not be printed in your test book and will be spoken only one time. Select the best response to the question or statement and mark the letter (A), (B), or (C) on your answer sheet.

Example

Sample Answer

(A) ☒ (C)

You will hear: Where is the meeting room?

You will also hear: (A) To meet the new director.
 (B) It's the first room on the right.
 (C) Yes, at two o'clock.

Your best response to the question "Where is the meeting room?" is choice (B), "It's the first room on the right," so (B) is the correct answer. You should mark answer (B) on your answer sheet.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 11. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 26. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 12. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 27. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 13. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 28. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 14. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 29. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 15. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 30. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 16. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 31. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 17. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 32. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 18. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 33. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 19. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 34. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 20. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 35. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 21. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 36. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 22. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 37. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 23. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 38. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 24. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 39. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |
| 25. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. | 40. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. |

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PART 3

Directions: You will hear some conversations between two people. You will be asked to answer three questions about what the speakers say in each conversation. Select the best response to each question and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet. The conversations will not be printed in your test book and will be spoken only one time.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 41. What is the man looking for?
(A) Papers.
(B) Cups.
(C) Ink bottles.
(D) Pen caps. | 47. How does the man get to work?
(A) He walks.
(B) He takes a bus.
(C) He rides a train.
(D) He drives a car. |
| 42. Where are the things that he is looking for?
(A) In the cabinet.
(B) Under the sink.
(C) Over the sink.
(D) In the closet. | 48. How many times has he been late this month?
(A) Two.
(B) Three.
(C) Four.
(D) Eight. |
| 43. What does the man want to do?
(A) Drink some tea.
(B) Write a letter.
(C) Go to the coffee shop.
(D) Buy some sugar. | 49. What will he do tomorrow?
(A) Stay until 9:00.
(B) Get to work on time.
(C) Talk to the boss.
(D) Take a rest. |
| 44. Where does this conversation take place?
(A) At home
(B) At a bank.
(C) At a hotel.
(D) At an airport. | 50. What does the woman want to borrow?
(A) Money for lunch.
(B) A screwdriver.
(C) A paperback book.
(D) A toolbox. |
| 45. What time does the man have to leave?
(A) 2:00.
(B) 5:00.
(C) 5:30.
(D) 10:00. | 51. When will she return it?
(A) Before lunch.
(B) After lunch.
(C) In the afternoon.
(D) Tonight. |
| 46. When will the man pay his bill?
(A) Now.
(B) At noon.
(C) Tonight.
(D) In the morning. | 52. Where will she put it?
(A) In the closet.
(B) On the chair.
(C) On the man's desk.
(D) In the man's backpack. |

53. How long is the man's vacation?
(A) One week.
(B) Two weeks.
(C) Three weeks.
(D) Four weeks.
54. When will he take his vacation?
(A) August.
(B) September.
(C) November.
(D) December.
55. What will he do on his vacation?
(A) Clean the house.
(B) Swim.
(C) Visit different cities.
(D) Sit on the beach.
-
56. What is the woman buying?
(A) Shoes.
(B) Shirts.
(C) Skirts.
(D) Hats.
57. Which color does she choose?
(A) Green.
(B) White.
(C) Blue.
(D) Gray.
58. How much does she have to pay?
(A) \$16.
(B) \$32.
(C) \$25.
(D) \$50.
-
59. In which direction does the man want to go?
(A) Left.
(B) Right.
(C) Forward.
(D) Backward.
60. What time is it now?
(A) 6:10.
(B) 6:15.
(C) 6:45.
(D) 7:00.
61. Where are the speakers going?
(A) To a ball game.
(B) To lunch.
(C) To a concert.
(D) To the park.
-
62. Where are the brochures?
(A) In Singapore.
(B) In the supply room.
(C) In the mail.
(D) At the printer.
63. When does the woman need the brochures?
(A) This morning.
(B) This afternoon.
(C) Tonight.
(D) Tomorrow morning.
64. How many brochures does the woman need?
(A) Twenty.
(B) One hundred.
(C) Two hundred.
(D) One thousand.
-

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65. What time was the meeting today?

- (A) 2:00.
- (B) 3:00.
- (C) 6:00.
- (D) 9:00.

66. Why wasn't the woman at the meeting?

- (A) She had to make a call.
- (B) She forgot about it.
- (C) She was busy.
- (D) She was sick.

67. When is the next meeting?

- (A) Tuesday.
 - (B) Wednesday.
 - (C) Thursday.
 - (D) Friday.
-

68. What is the man doing now?

- (A) Going to work.
- (B) Driving his car.
- (C) Eating breakfast.
- (D) Reading a letter.

69. How is the weather now?

- (A) Sunny.
- (B) Rainy.
- (C) Cool.
- (D) Icy.

70. How will the woman get to school?

- (A) By car.
- (B) By bus.
- (C) On foot.
- (D) By train.

PART 4

Directions: You will hear some talks given by a single speaker. You will be asked to answer three questions about what the speaker says in each talk. Select the best response to each question and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet. The talks will not be printed in your test book and will be spoken only one time.

71. Why is the airport closed?
(A) Because of heavy traffic.
(B) Because of heavy fog.
(C) Because of strong winds.
(D) Because of falling snow.
72. When will the airport reopen?
(A) By this morning.
(B) By noon.
(C) By early evening.
(D) By late evening.
73. What should passengers on today's flights do?
(A) Go to the airport.
(B) Leave the airport.
(C) Call their airline.
(D) Call the Weather Center.
-
74. What time does the train arrive in New York?
(A) 9:30.
(B) 2:40.
(C) 6:00.
(D) 6:15.
75. How many stops does the train make?
(A) None.
(B) One.
(C) Two.
(D) Six.
76. Who is not allowed on the train?
(A) Passengers who are late.
(B) Passengers with excess luggage.
(C) Passengers without reservations.
(D) Passengers who don't pay by check.
-
77. What does this message state?
(A) That there is a convention in town.
(B) That city hotel rooms are all booked.
(C) That hotels have closed.
(D) That there are long lines for tourist attractions.
78. What time frame is mentioned?
(A) All of August.
(B) The first week of August.
(C) The middle of August.
(D) The last two weeks of August.
79. Why would someone leave his or her name?
(A) To get on a mailing list.
(B) To cancel a room reservation.
(C) To apply for any available job.
(D) To be put on a waiting list.
-
80. Where is this announcement being heard?
(A) In a restaurant.
(B) In a school room.
(C) In a meeting room.
(D) At a train station.
81. What time will the session resume?
(A) 10:15.
(B) 10:30.
(C) 10:45.
(D) 11:00.
82. What did the participants just finish?
(A) The question-and-answer period.
(B) A coffee break.
(C) Their résumé.
(D) Ms. Johnson's report.
-

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83. What is the problem?
(A) High waters.
(B) Lack of food.
(C) More homes than families.
(D) Expensive property.
84. How many people have died?
(A) None.
(B) Twenty.
(C) Thousands.
(D) Millions.
85. When will the president visit the area?
(A) On Sunday.
(B) On Monday.
(C) On Friday.
(D) On Saturday.
-
86. What does Carlos do?
(A) Builds new homes.
(B) Paints houses.
(C) Designs interiors.
(D) Provides servants.
87. Who will provide references?
(A) The painters.
(B) The neighbors.
(C) The decorators.
(D) The real estate agents.
88. How long has Carlos been in business?
(A) Four years.
(B) Eight years.
(C) Thirteen years.
(D) Thirty years.
-
89. Who is listening to this announcement?
(A) A football team.
(B) Hospital patients.
(C) Airplane passengers.
(D) A theater audience.
90. How many minutes is the delay?
(A) Five.
(B) Fifteen.
(C) Twenty-five.
(D) Fifty.
91. What does the speaker ask the listeners to do?
(A) Eat.
(B) Smoke.
(C) Sign a document.
(D) Turn off their phones.
-
92. What kind of organization is this?
(A) Sports.
(B) Music.
(C) Youth.
(D) Scholastic.
93. How can a caller get directions to the Center?
(A) Press 2.
(B) Press 4.
(C) Press 9.
(D) Wait until the end of the message.
94. What happens if a caller presses 1?
(A) He can leave a message.
(B) He can get a monthly schedule.
(C) He can find out about tickets.
(D) He can get on the mailing list.
-

95. When will the snowstorm begin?
(A) Wednesday evening.
(B) Friday evening.
(C) Saturday morning.
(D) Saturday afternoon.
96. How much snow will fall?
(A) 2 to 4 inches.
(B) 8 inches.
(C) Less than 10 inches.
(D) 10 to 12 inches.
97. What are listeners advised to do?
(A) Travel.
(B) Stay home.
(C) Turn out the lights.
(D) Drink plenty of water.
-
98. At what time will the first group speaker speak?
(A) 8:45.
(B) 9:15.
(C) 9:30.
(D) 12:00.
99. Where will dinner be served?
(A) In the main meeting room.
(B) In the Red River Room.
(C) In the Blue Mountain Room.
(D) In the club room.
100. What is the new evening activity?
(A) A mountain walk.
(B) A presentation.
(C) A play.
(D) A dance.

This is the end of the Listening test. Turn to Part 5 in your test book.

READING TEST

In the Reading test, you will read a variety of texts and answer several different types of reading comprehension questions. The entire Reading test will last 75 minutes. There are three parts, and directions are given for each part. You are encouraged to answer as many questions as possible within the time allowed.

You must mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not write your answers in the test book.

PART 5

Directions: A word or phrase is missing in each of the sentences below. Four answer choices are given below each sentence. Select the best answer to complete the sentence. Then mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 101. Salary increases will not be higher than the cost of _____ .
(A) life
(B) live
(C) living
(D) lived | 106. Suggestions were requested; _____ , none were offered.
(A) in spite of
(B) therefore
(C) however
(D) for this purpose |
| 102. Feel free to _____ the engineer for more assistance.
(A) call on
(B) call to
(C) call forward
(D) call at | 107. _____ the workers put in a lot of effort, profits were not high.
(A) Whatever
(B) Why
(C) Even though
(D) However |
| 103. Mr. Goa _____ the proposal before he looked at the guidelines.
(A) writes
(B) had written
(C) has written
(D) will write | 108. Ms. Ravi has already conducted market research _____ two new products.
(A) around
(B) from
(C) on
(D) near |
| 104. If the project is a success, the office _____ more help.
(A) would hire
(B) hired
(C) can hire
(D) could have hired | 109. Transactions _____ .
(A) have weekly been documented
(B) have been documented weekly
(C) weekly have been documented
(D) have been weekly documented |
| 105. The office manager wants the computers _____ by tomorrow.
(A) will be installed
(B) installing
(C) install
(D) installed | 110. Clients are invited to write _____ call for additional information.
(A) but
(B) or
(C) not
(D) either |

111. An answering machine takes messages _____ Sundays.
(A) from
(B) at
(C) in
(D) on
112. The solution cannot be determined _____ the problem is identified.
(A) if
(B) when
(C) until
(D) which
113. The director had her assistant _____ the memo.
(A) signing
(B) signed
(C) will sign
(D) sign
114. If you _____ a touch-tone phone, you won't need an operator.
(A) had
(B) are having
(C) have
(D) will have
115. Our company _____ Metro Messenger Service since 1998.
(A) use
(B) used
(C) had used
(D) has been using
116. The new employees will _____ during training sessions.
(A) catch out
(B) catch on
(C) catch in
(D) catch down
117. The _____ result will be announced next week.
(A) finalized
(B) finally
(C) finalist
(D) final
118. The financing deal is expected to _____ in a matter of weeks.
(A) go up
(B) go out
(C) go through
(D) go beyond
119. The supervisor wants the inventory _____ by next Thursday.
(A) will be finished
(B) finish
(C) finished
(D) finishing
120. I would ask for a special meeting if I _____ her.
(A) was
(B) were
(C) am
(D) would be
121. The company appreciates not only the president's ambition _____ his ideas.
(A) or
(B) but also
(C) with
(D) and if
122. A new collection of programs _____ in the conference room.
(A) are presenting
(B) are presented
(C) present
(D) is being presented
123. The supplier said the department _____ more stock in the future.
(A) has been ordered
(B) order
(C) should order
(D) ordered
124. Some managers wouldn't let the assistants _____ early yesterday.
(A) leave
(B) leaves
(C) leaving
(D) left

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125. Sales performance has been poor; _____, the store will close soon.
 (A) nevertheless
 (B) therefore
 (C) on the whole
 (D) but
126. Ms. Jacobs is one _____ our best agents.
 (A) from
 (B) by
 (C) of
 (D) than
127. Please refer to your personal _____ number.
 (A) identify
 (B) identities
 (C) identification
 (D) identified
128. _____ you transfer your account, sign on the dotted line.
 (A) While
 (B) Because
 (C) During
 (D) Before
129. No one has turned on the air conditioner _____.
 (A) yet
 (B) never
 (C) already
 (D) soon
130. Akinori remained calm _____ his anticipation.
 (A) while
 (B) in spite of
 (C) with
 (D) as
131. All bank branches are open _____ 8:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.
 (A) in
 (B) at
 (C) from
 (D) by
132. We need more details, _____, who, when, what, and where.
 (A) for example
 (B) moreover
 (C) however
 (D) accordingly
133. My boss gets her messages _____ by a computer.
 (A) take
 (B) takes
 (C) taken
 (D) taking
134. If the company _____ in debt, the accountant would be the first to know.
 (A) were
 (B) are
 (C) would be
 (D) will be
135. Who _____ how many offices we have contacted for the survey?
 (A) knows
 (B) know
 (C) is knowing
 (D) are knowing
136. There is a rumor that the London office is trying to _____ the Edinburgh office.
 (A) take out
 (B) take away
 (C) take over
 (D) take off
137. Before the meeting, a _____ was held to verify information.
 (A) brief
 (B) briefing
 (C) briefly
 (D) briefed
138. It is not _____ to argue about small details.
 (A) advise
 (B) advice
 (C) advisable
 (D) advised

139. _____ these data before publishing them.

- (A) Verification
- (B) Verify
- (C) Verified
- (D) Verifying

140. Either the product _____ the advertisement should be changed.

- (A) or
- (B) and
- (C) but
- (D) nor

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PART 6

Directions: Read the texts that follow. A word or phrase is missing in some of the sentences. Four answer choices are given below each of the sentences. Select the best answer to complete the text. Then mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.

Questions 141–143 refer to the following letter.

The Accounting Firm
P.O. Box 90900
Pretoria
0083 South Africa

Alice Michaels
Michaels Enterprises
190 Church Street
Pretoria
0083 South Africa

Dear Mrs. Michaels,

November 7, 20__

I received your e-mail last week, stating that you will not require my services for the upcoming tax year. _____ came as a surprise to me, as I have always provided you

141. (A) Theirs
(B) These
(C) Those
(D) This

with timely service. My records show that your company received a large refund from the government last year.

I understand that you, like many small business owners, _____ to use a

142. (A) have decide
(B) have decision
(C) have decided
(D) have been decided

do-it-yourself tax kit this year. While this method may seem less expensive because it saves money on an accountant's fees, there are hidden costs. It takes a lot of time to gather all the data needed to prepare your own taxes. My firm, on the other hand, already has this information on file, and we know the best ways to save you money on your taxes.

I hope you will think _____ your decision to forego professional accounting

143. (A) up
(B) of
(C) over
(D) after

services this year. If you do change your mind about this, I would be more than happy to provide you with the same efficient and accurate service that I have in years past.

Sincerely,

Peter Jones
Peter Jones

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Questions 144–146 refer to the following e-mail.

To: Reiko Ono

From: Junko Lee

Re: Transfer

Hi Reiko,

I heard the news this morning about your transfer. I was sad to learn that you will be moving to the Yokohama warehouse. It seems like half of the staff is leaving for one reason or another. I considered _____, too, but my

144. (A) transfer
(B) to transfer
(C) transferring
(D) will transfer

husband would never agree to it.

If you need any help packing or making arrangements in Yokohama, let me know. I have many relatives in Yokohama if you and your husband need anywhere to stay for a short time _____ you are looking for a new home. Of course, those

145. (A) while
(B) after
(C) during
(D) before

arrangements may already have been made by the company.

I will miss our conversations in the staff room. You always tell the best stories about your family members, and I feel like I know them personally. I'm sure you will be busy this month, but I'd love to get together for lunch or dinner before you go if you can spare the _____. Tuesdays or Thursdays are the best days for

146. (A) food
(B) place
(C) guests
(D) time

me. If you can't make lunch or dinner, I hope we can at least make one last date for coffee.

Talk to you soon,
Junko

Korea Daily International Edition

Maple Home and Life Insurance to Cut 1,500 jobs

The oldest insurance agency in Busan is planning to eliminate at least 1,500 jobs by the end of the year. The mass layoff has already _____, with the first

147. (A) begin
(B) began
(C) begun
(D) beginning

400 people receiving their termination slips last Friday. Maple Home and Life is one of five financial services companies in Korea that has decided to downsize this year. “_____ labor costs is the only way we can avoid bankruptcy,” said

148. (A) Creating
(B) Building
(C) Operating
(D) Cutting

the company’s vice-president.

Financial analyst Yoon Kwang-ung says that an unexpected amount of insurance claims due _____ a season of forest fires, occurring in a weakening

149. (A) to
(B) from
(C) at
(D) in

economy, has caused the mass layoff. But employees are not satisfied with these and other excuses they are hearing in the media. “We want answers. And we won’t leave until we get them,” said Hwang Woo-suk, who plans to march in a protest outside the insurance office tomorrow.

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Questions 150–152 refer to the following letter.

Challenge Media
40, Rue de Suez
13004 Marseille France

Patrice Lerch
Healthy Cereals, Inc.
9, rue Ronchaux
25000 Besançon France

Dear Ms. Lerch:

April 5, 20__

We received your request to _____ with our Marseille newspaper

150. (A) write
(B) advertise
(C) photograph
(D) invest

group and are pleased to offer you a full-page spread in three of our papers for the week of April 19. *The Marseille Sun* is a daily paper with distribution in Marseille and surrounding areas. *The Circle* and *The Marseille Bite* are our two local weekly papers. All three of _____ papers cater to middle-class families and business workers.

151. (A) these
(B) theirs
(C) its
(D) ours

Challenge Media charges one flat fee for advertising in all three papers. As well as full-page spreads, you can purchase additional 2-inch squares of advertising in our classified section of *The Marseille Sun*. These options _____ in the price we have quoted you. Please see our website

152. (A) don't include
(B) can't include
(C) aren't included
(D) haven't included

for further information on our classified section (challengemedia.com).

To confirm your order, please call our advertising department at 04.91.88.66. before next Friday.

Thank you for choosing Challenge Media for all of your advertising needs.

Sincerely,



Annie Chateau, Managing Director

PART 7

Directions: In this part you will read a selection of texts, such as magazine and newspaper articles, letters, and advertisements. Each text is followed by several questions. Select the best answer for each question and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.

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Memorandum

To: Juan Gomez
From: Maria Johnson, Building Engineer
Date: 17 Jan. 20__
Re: Thermostat located in your office

It has come to our attention that the thermostat located in your office is frequently being turned off. Please be aware that although this thermostat is located in your office, it actually controls the temperature on the entire second floor. When it is turned off, it affects not only your office, but all the surrounding offices as well. We ask that you not touch the thermostat. The other second-floor tenants are complaining about the lack of heat in their offices.

If you wish to adjust the temperature in your office at any time, please speak with me or with one of my assistants. We would be happy to help you create an environment that is comfortable for you and your office staff, but please remember that we need to consider the comfort of everyone in the building. Thank you for your cooperation.

153. What is the problem?
- (A) Someone keeps turning off the thermostat.
 - (B) There is no thermostat on the second floor.
 - (C) The other tenants want a thermostat.
 - (D) The second floor has enough heat.
154. When should the thermostat be turned off?
- (A) In the evenings
 - (B) When it gets cold out
 - (C) Never
 - (D) When it gets hot
155. The word “adjust” in paragraph 2, line 1 is closest in meaning to
- (A) pay for
 - (B) change
 - (C) look at
 - (D) open
156. What should Mr. Gomez do?
- (A) Change offices
 - (B) Turn off the heat
 - (C) Leave the thermostat alone
 - (D) Complain to the other tenants

White Shoe Kleen-Kit

White shoes are a handsome addition to any summer wardrobe, but they have always been difficult to keep clean . . . until now. Wright and Perry, the same company that has been providing you with top quality shoe finishes and other fine shoe care products for years, has developed a solution to the problem of cleaning white shoes. Thorough research and careful testing of trial products have resulted in Kleen-Kit, the fantastic new two-step, two-minute product that will keep YOUR white shoes sparkling white. Our special formula not only cleans your shoes to their whitest, it also protects them from dirt and water and preserves the leather, giving your shoes longer life.

If you own a pair of white shoes, or plan to enjoy that extra sparkle that they can add to your wardrobe, this kit is a must. It solves the problem you have always had . . . of keeping white shoes white. And, at a price you can afford.

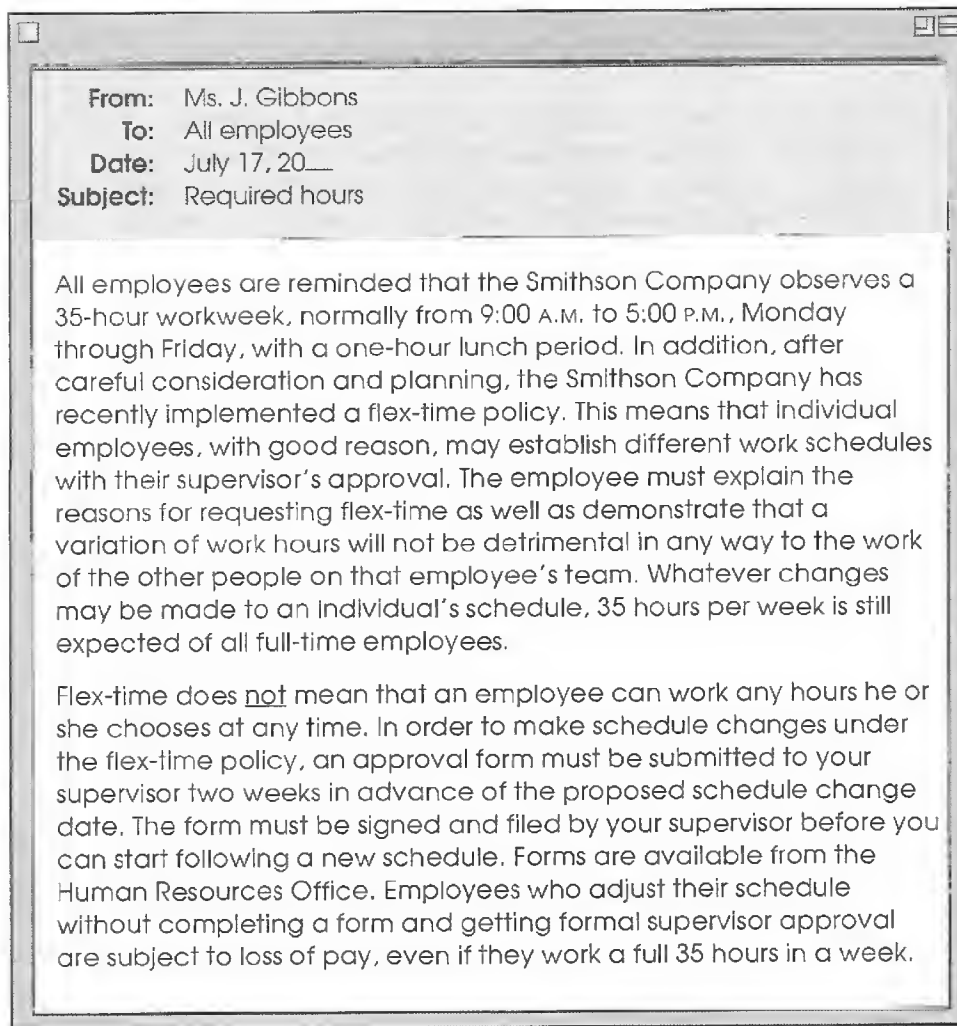
Kleen-Kit sells for only \$7 each, or \$5 with each shoe order. Kleen-Kit is available at most shoe retail outlets and anywhere shoe-care products are sold.

Not convinced? Ask your local shoe dealer for a free trial sample or request one from our website. Your shoes will be sparkling white in no time!

157. What is this advertisement promoting?
- (A) White shoes
 - (B) Shoe cleaner
 - (C) Shoe repair
 - (D) Company supplies
158. How long does it take to use the kit?
- (A) Two minutes
 - (B) Five minutes
 - (C) Seven minutes
 - (D) Ten minutes
159. What problem does the product solve?
- (A) Improving Wright shoe sales
 - (B) Finishing first
 - (C) Staying handsome
 - (D) Keeping white shoes white

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Questions 160–162 refer to the following e-mail.



160. What is the topic of the e-mail?
- (A) Schedules
 - (B) Hiring
 - (C) Observations
 - (D) Lunches
161. How many hours a week do the employees work?
- (A) 17 hours
 - (B) 25 hours
 - (C) 35 hours
 - (D) 40 hours
162. Who must approve any change?
- (A) The employee
 - (B) The employee's supervisor
 - (C) The human resources director
 - (D) The vice-president

MEMORANDUM

To: All employees
From: George Hendriks, Chief of Security
Date: May 30, 20__
Re: Office Visitors

Employees are reminded that a number of our contracts with clients are of a confidential nature. In order to ensure the maintenance of this confidentiality, visitors will not be allowed within the office area unless they are accompanied by a member of the staff.

Please let your visitors know that they will be asked to sign in at the reception desk when they enter the building. The receptionist will call your office to admit them and give them a visitor's pass. You must come to the reception area and escort your visitors to your office. Unescorted visitors will be asked by security to leave the building.

Thank you for your cooperation with this matter.

163. Who will read this memo?
- (A) Clients
 - (B) Company employees
 - (C) Visitors
 - (D) Security staff
164. Why must visitors not be alone?
- (A) They may get lost.
 - (B) They have appointments with staff members.
 - (C) Company projects are confidential.
 - (D) They are special guests.
165. What must visitors do when they arrive?
- (A) Call the office they are visiting
 - (B) Admit themselves
 - (C) Leave before closing
 - (D) Sign in
166. How will employees know when their visitors have arrived?
- (A) The visitors will call ahead.
 - (B) The receptionist will call the employee's office.
 - (C) The employee must wait in the reception area.
 - (D) The visitor will be sent to the employee's office.
167. The word "escort" in paragraph 2, line 4, is closest in meaning to
- (A) accompany
 - (B) remove
 - (C) invite
 - (D) hide

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Business travelers find that some jobs take them away from home for longer than a few days at a time. Those who find themselves at a new job site for weeks or even months often find it more comfortable and economical to stay at an apartment-hotel rather than a traditional style hotel. The comfort and convenience of these short-term residences are making them more and more popular among frequent business travelers. They provide advantages that more luxurious traditional hotels do not. Apartment-hotels offer both small and full-size apartments that are available to rent on a weekly or monthly basis. Apartments are fully furnished with everything from sofas and writing desks to dishes and silverware. They also usually include cable TV service and Internet access. Best of all, they are run like hotels, with cleaning and linen services, exercise rooms and restaurants, and a desk clerk to take messages and help tenants with questions about the city. In addition, the prices are much more reasonable than the rates normally charged at a traditional hotel. One of the reasons that many apartment-hotels are economically priced is that they are often not found in a city's downtown area. This is not necessarily a disadvantage, however. They are usually conveniently located near public transportation, so the expense of a rental car is not always necessary. In short, apartment-hotels offer a convenient alternative to the business traveler, as they are more cost-effective than traditional hotels and more comfortable than hastily furnished apartments. Many business travelers find that apartment-hotels are as comfortable as it is possible to be away from home.

168. Why are these residences called "apartment-hotels"?
- (A) They have characteristics of apartments and hotels.
 - (B) They contain full-sized apartments.
 - (C) They look like hotels.
 - (D) They have only short-term tenants.
169. Who would be likely to use an apartment-hotel?
- (A) A businessperson on an overnight trip
 - (B) A family of tourists
 - (C) An engineer on a ten-week project away from home
 - (D) A consultant in town for a convention
170. What is NOT mentioned as an advantage of apartment-hotels?
- (A) They are furnished.
 - (B) They have cleaning service.
 - (C) They are centrally located.
 - (D) They have a desk clerk on duty.
171. How do apartment-hotels compare with standard hotels?
- (A) The rooms are larger.
 - (B) They are not as comfortable.
 - (C) There are fewer services offered.
 - (D) They are less expensive for a long stay.

Surveys have found that wages and benefits are not always the major determining factor for employees who are looking to move between jobs. David Bikowski is a case in point. Last year he was laid off from his production job at a factory where he had worked for close to eight years. After several months of searching for a new job, he found employment at another factory in a nearby town. Although he would earn \$100 a week less in the new position than he did at his old one, he took the job. He has a family to support and couldn't afford to stay out of work much longer. Just a few months after starting at his new position, he received an offer to return to his old job at his old salary. Bikowski decided to turn the offer down. Why? Because, he says, he finds that his new workplace is much less stressful than the old one. "We've been able to get by on what I've been earning at Strathmore (his new employer), and I know I'll be getting the usual raises as time goes on," he explains. "And it's better for my family in ways that money can't pay for. I'm more relaxed when I get home, I have better quality time with my kids. That's worth more than money to me." Bikowski represents a growing sentiment among the country's workforce. More and more workers are looking for less stressful lives, sociologists say. Work conditions are often given equal weight with wages and benefits when job decisions are made.

172. Why did David Bikowski leave his job?
- (A) He wanted a promotion.
 - (B) He was fired.
 - (C) He wanted more money.
 - (D) He was laid off.
173. How does Mr. Bikowski's present salary compare to his salary at his previous job?
- (A) It is \$100 less a week.
 - (B) It is \$100 less a month.
 - (C) It is \$100 more a week.
 - (D) It is \$100 more a month.
174. According to the article, why did Mr. Bikowski stay at his new job?
- (A) The salary is better.
 - (B) The new job is less stressful.
 - (C) He has become a supervisor.
 - (D) He prefers working close to home.

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Questions 175–178 refer to the following letter.

GUESS CONSULTING

121 Market St., New York, NY 10012

J. P. Thompson, Esq.
14, Rue du Mont Blanc
1201 Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Mr. Thompson:

I have enclosed a copy of the evaluation that I was hired to prepare for the project "Improving Employee Performance." You will see that the evaluation is divided into three sections, as we agreed upon in our discussion: Employee Relations, Physical Environment, and Training Opportunities. The appendices include all forms and outlines of other methods used to gather information for the evaluation. I have attempted to present everything in as clear a manner as possible. If, however, you have any questions or desire any additional information, please don't hesitate to contact me.

I have enjoyed working with your law firm on this project and look forward to working with you again in the future.

Sincerely,



Amanda Guess
Consultant

175. What is the main purpose of the letter?
- (A) To submit a report
 - (B) To inquire about future job possibilities
 - (C) To request future projects
 - (D) To ensure prompt payment
176. Which of the following would Mr. Thompson like to improve?
- (A) Ms. Guess's writing
 - (B) Employee performance
 - (C) The salary
 - (D) The evaluation
177. According to the letter, which of the following is NOT true?
- (A) Ms. Guess would like more projects.
 - (B) Ms. Guess will discuss her evaluation.
 - (C) Ms. Guess is a consultant.
 - (D) Ms. Guess didn't complete the project.
178. What is Mr. Thompson's profession?
- (A) Lawyer
 - (B) Personnel director
 - (C) Consultant
 - (D) Landlord

Questions 179–180 refer to the following advertisement.

T R A V E L L E R

A multi-function watch displaying local time simultaneously in all twenty-four world time zones.

Self-winding, water-resistant, in a combination of stainless steel and 18 kt. gold.

Five-year international limited warranty. Intelligently priced.

Also available in all 18 kt. gold or all stainless steel.

A tradition of excellence in watches, fine jewelry, and unique gift ideas since 1928.

P a r i s J e w e l e r s

137 Saint Paul Street, Newport, ME 04064
(207) 555-4600

179. How many time zones can be displayed?

- (A) Five
- (B) Twelve
- (C) Eighteen
- (D) Twenty-four

180. How long is the warranty?

- (A) Eighteen months
- (B) Five years
- (C) Eighteen years
- (D) Lifetime

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

Questions 181–185 refer to the following letter and e-mail.

Health Center
29 Adelaide St. E.
Toronto, Ontario
Canada
M5A 1N0

Vanessa Wendel
1907 Street Notre-Dame
Montreal, Quebec
Canada
H3A 5T8

Dear Ms. Wendel:

January 2nd, 20__


I understand that you are in charge of the fundraising events for the Heart and Stroke Research Fund of Central Canada. My colleague, Jessica, suggested that I contact you about getting some brochures for our office. We need information on the half marathon that is taking place in Toronto on the weekend of July 1st–3rd.

When I looked at the Heart and Stroke website, I noticed that your name was among the female runners who finished in the top ten last year. Jessica was surprised to hear that in addition to managing the fundraiser, you also participated in the race. You must be in excellent shape! Are you running this year?

I would appreciate your sending some brochures for the center. I'd like to know more about the race myself. I've been thinking about entering, but I'm not sure if I am ready to run a half marathon. I think I should start with a ten-kilometer run. Currently I run about 20 kilometers each week.

Hope to hear from you soon.

Best Wishes,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kandy Miller".

Kandy Miller, Front Office Manager

To: Kandy Miller
From: Vanessa Wendel
Subject: Marathon Brochures

Hi Kandy,

Thank you for your letter. It was fun participating in the race last year. At first when my co-workers decided to do the run I wasn't interested. However, within a few weeks of their training I noticed how much more energy they had. That's when I decided to join them. It was a good experience, but unfortunately I will not be running in this year's event. I pulled a muscle in my leg when I was golfing this summer. You should give this run a try, though. It took me about 6 months to train for the half marathon. It will probably take you half of that since you have some running experience already.

I sent some brochures to the Health Center today. Thank you for your support of our cause. Last year we raised \$400,000 in Toronto, and this year our goal is to double that amount.

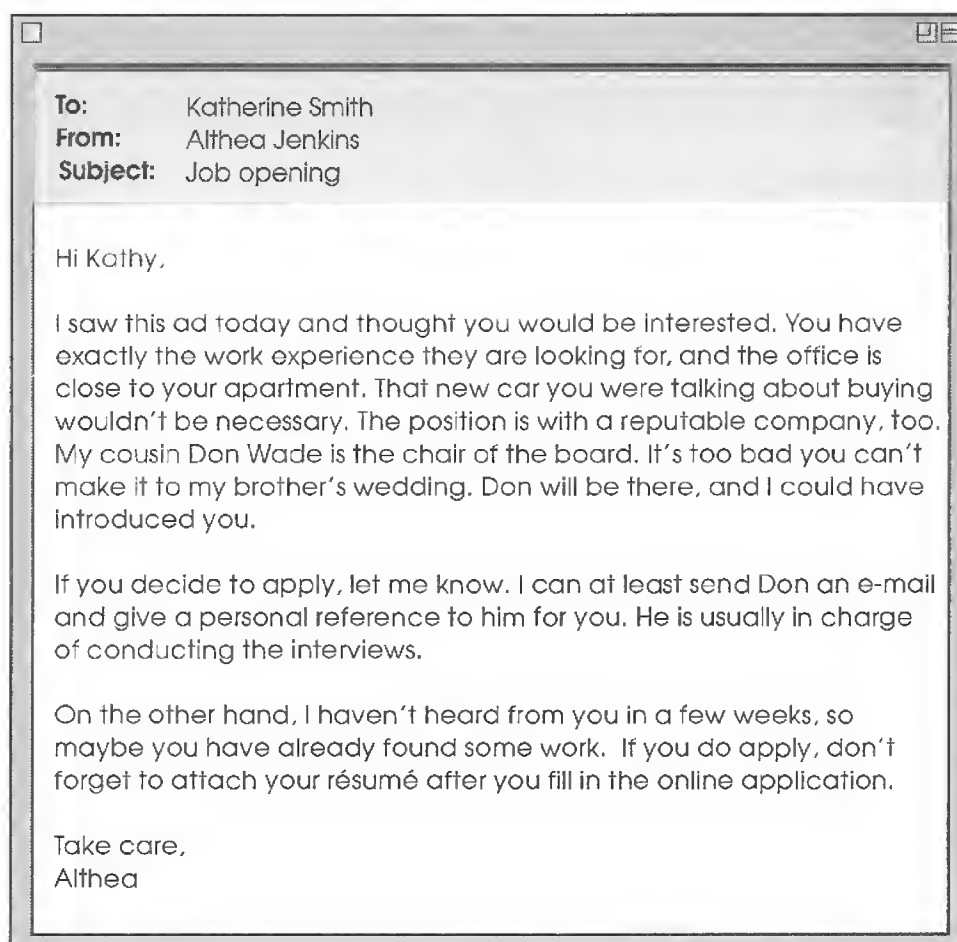
Thanks again,
Vanessa

Vanessa Wendel
Fundraising Supervisor

181. Why did Miller write this letter?
- (A) To request sponsorship money
 - (B) To explain about a fundraiser
 - (C) To order some brochures
 - (D) To ask for advice about exercise
182. How far will participants in the July race have to run?
- (A) A full marathon
 - (B) A half marathon
 - (C) 10 kilometers
 - (D) 20 kilometers
183. Why isn't Wendel running at this year's event?
- (A) She has a golf engagement.
 - (B) She has a sore leg.
 - (C) She has low energy.
 - (D) She has a running injury.
184. If Miller started training immediately, when would she be ready for the run according to Wendel?
- (A) By January
 - (B) By March
 - (C) In 6 months
 - (D) Around July 3rd
185. How much money do they want to raise at the Toronto running event this year?
- (A) \$200,000
 - (B) \$400,000
 - (C) \$800,000
 - (D) \$1,200,000

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

Questions 186–190 refer to the following e-mail and advertisement.



You are reviewing JOB BANK item #334885. To apply to this ad and attach an electronic résumé, [click here](#).

Job Opening
Pharmacy Assistant
Part-time

Harrison's Pharmaceutical Company and Store—Auckland

Job Description:

- Provide clerical support to four pharmacists who have rotating shifts
- Measure, mix, and package prescription drugs*
- Take care of computer inventory and restocking
- Update customer files

Note: This position does not involve patient counselling or taking telephone prescriptions.

Qualifications and requirements:

- ✓ 2 years' experience under a licensed pharmacist
- ✓ Pharmacy Assistance License A
- ✓ Certificate from an accredited Pharmacy Assistant Program

Hours: Monday–Friday 9 A.M.–1 P.M.

Salary: Negotiable

Health Benefits: Not applicable

*Some deliveries may be required. No car is necessary.

How to apply for this job:

Please send a cover letter and résumé to the above JOB BANK number. We will respond within 10 days if we are interested in setting up an interview. Please copy and paste your résumé into the blank file provided. Do not send e-mail attachments.

186. Which is true about Althea's brother?

- (A) He is the chair of a board.
- (B) He is getting married.
- (C) He noticed this ad.
- (D) He needs to find a job.

187. What is Althea unsure of?

- (A) Whether or not Kathy still needs a job
- (B) When Kathy wants to go back to work
- (C) Where Kathy and her kids live
- (D) Whether or not Wade will be at the wedding

188. What does Kathy NOT need in order to apply for this job?

- (A) A Pharmacy Assistant's license.
- (B) A vehicle for making deliveries.
- (C) Experience in a pharmacy.
- (D) A license to work in a pharmacy.

189. Why does Althea think Kathy is suitable for this job?

- (A) Kathy is buying a new car anyway.
- (B) Kathy knows some of the staff members already.
- (C) Kathy has two years' experience working in a pharmacy.
- (D) Kathy only wants to work part time.

190. What advice does Althea give that Kathy must ignore if she wants the job?

- (A) Look at the JOB BANK ad.
- (B) Fill out the online application.
- (C) Attend Althea's brother's wedding.
- (D) Attach her résumé to her e-mail.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

Questions 191–195 refer to the following notice and telephone message.

NOTICE

The four parking garages for Mansfield Towers will be closed at various times during the last three weeks of June for cleaning and repainting. Please make alternative arrangements for parking during this period. Make sure to inform the receptionist in the lobby if you are expecting clients from out of town in June. We will issue temporary parking passes for the garage at 5th and Main for our clients. These passes can be purchased for a fee of \$2.00 a day during the month of June, but are reserved for regular clients, not employees. There are five spots available for these clients, and these will be assigned on a reservation basis only.

Note: Parking on Green St. or Howe Ave. is strictly prohibited. Cars that are illegally parked will be ticketed and towed. For information about other local parking garages call the city help line at 800-555-9000.

DATE: June 2 TIME: (A.M.) P.M.

FOR: Niels Henrikson

RECEIVED BY: Dagmar

CALLER: Eva Pederson

MESSAGE: Eva Pederson called this morning. She read a notice in the lobby today, and is concerned about parking for the upcoming conference in mid June. She said that at least 50 potential clients have already committed to the conference and about 30 more have not yet responded to the invitation. She is expecting at least 60 people or more. She wants to know where these people are going to park since the parking garage will be closed. Eva thinks the Calvin St. parking garage is open on the weekends, but it's at least a ten-minute walk to the conference room. This doesn't give a very good first impression considering these may one day be important clients. Call her with any ideas.

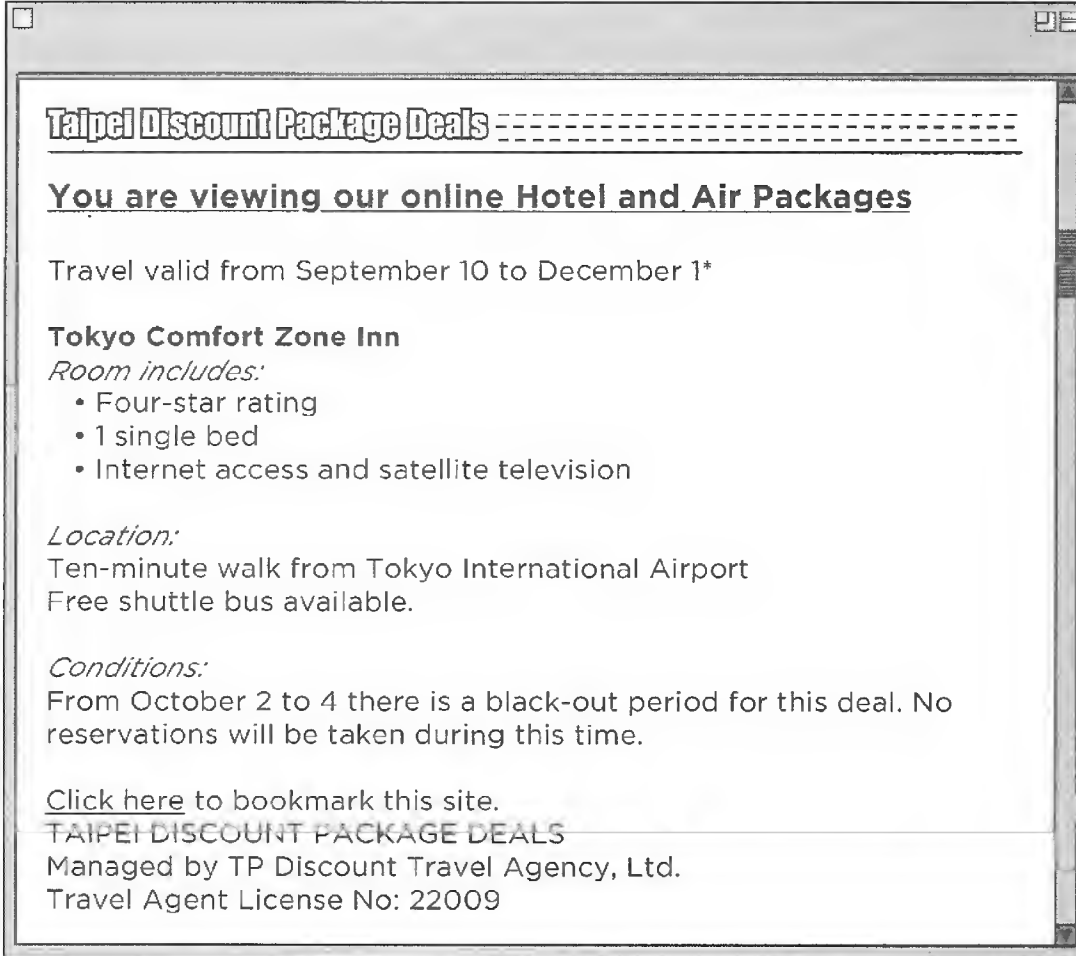
CALL BACK REQUESTED? (YES) NO

URGENT: (YES) NO

191. Where in Mansfield Towers was this notice posted?
- (A) In the parking garage
 - (B) In the lobby
 - (C) In the conference room
 - (D) In the elevator
192. What ideas might Henrikson offer to Pederson if he checks the notice?
- (A) They could call the city for parking advice.
 - (B) They could make a reservation with the receptionist.
 - (C) They could ask clients not to forget their passes.
 - (D) They could each give up an employee pass.
193. Why are none of the people attending the conference allowed to park at the 5th and Main garage?
- (A) They didn't make reservations on time.
 - (B) They aren't current clients.
 - (C) They only have temporary passes.
 - (D) They are from out of town.
194. When is the conference taking place?
- (A) Over a weekend
 - (B) The first week of June
 - (C) In the middle of July
 - (D) In ten minutes
195. How many attendees does Pederson expect at the conference?
- (A) less than 30
 - (B) less than 50
 - (C) about 60
 - (D) over 80

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

Questions 196–200 refer to the following advertisement and e-mail.



Taipei Discount Package Deals -----

You are viewing our online Hotel and Air Packages

Travel valid from September 10 to December 1*

Tokyo Comfort Zone Inn

Room includes:

- Four-star rating
- 1 single bed
- Internet access and satellite television

Location:

Ten-minute walk from Tokyo International Airport
Free shuttle bus available.

Conditions:

From October 2 to 4 there is a black-out period for this deal. No reservations will be taken during this time.

[Click here to bookmark this site.](#)

TAIPEI DISCOUNT PACKAGE DEALS
Managed by TP Discount Travel Agency, Ltd.
Travel Agent License No: 22009

To: Geo Friends
From: Kit-ken Lim
Re: Itinerary

To Whom It May Concern,

Below you will find my travel itinerary. Again, I'm sorry that I wasn't able to book my trip for the weekend of the 3rd as you requested. That weekend would have been perfect for me as well. I leave Tokyo at 4 P.M. on the 10th. Unless I hear from you before I leave, I will assume that one of you will meet me at the airport with a sign. I have never been to Tokyo before, so I would prefer not to have to hire a taxi or find my own way to the hotel. I look forward to discussing franchise opportunities and to meeting all of you. I will have my checkbook with me in case we work out a deal right away.

Thank you,
 Kit-ken Lim

P.S. I'll be wearing a green hat and a long black coat.

To: Kit-ken Lim
From: Geo Friends
Re: Itinerary

Name: Kit-ken Lim
 Departure: Chiang Kai-shek. 9:30 A.M. October 7th
 Arrival: Tokyo. 1 P.M. October 7th
 Hotel Accommodations: Tokyo Comfort Zone Inn; 3 nights
 Style of occupancy: Double
 Total cost including taxes: Not applicable.
 *Paid in full using air travel points

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>196. Why does Lim apologize in his e-mail?</p> <p>(A) A black-out period changed his travel plans.</p> <p>(B) He was busy on the weekend of the 3rd.</p> <p>(C) He forgot to book his return flight.</p> <p>(D) It is his first time traveling to Tokyo.</p> <p>197. How does Lim plan to get to the hotel from the airport?</p> <p>(A) He will take a shuttle bus.</p> <p>(B) He will hire a taxi.</p> <p>(C) He will walk the short distance.</p> <p>(D) He will be picked up.</p> | <p>198. What type of travel was booked?</p> <p>(A) A business trip</p> <p>(B) A vacation</p> <p>(C) A group tour</p> <p>(D) A study trip</p> <p>199. How does Lim's reservation differ from the original ad?</p> <p>(A) He decided to stay in a 4-star hotel.</p> <p>(B) He requested a room with a television.</p> <p>(C) He switched to a double room.</p> <p>(D) He chose a different travel agency.</p> <p>200. How was this trip paid for?</p> <p>(A) With travel points</p> <p>(B) With a credit card</p> <p>(C) With cash</p> <p>(D) With a check</p> |
|---|--|

This is the end of the test. If you finish before time is called, you may go back to Parts 5, 6, and 7 and check your work.

AUDIOSCRIPTS

AUDIOSCRIPT

PRACTICE TEST ONE

PART 1 (PAGES 3–8)

Example:

- (A) They're leaving the room.
 - (B) They're turning on the machine.
 - (C) They're standing near the table.
 - (D) They're reading the newspaper.
1. (A) The fuel truck is by the jet.
(B) The crane is flying low.
(C) The plan is to buy fuel.
(D) The playing field is wet.
 2. (A) The driver is behind the wheel.
(B) The electrician is around the corner.
(C) The technician is at the controls.
(D) The chef is near the stove.
 3. (A) The audience is listening to a concert.
(B) The speaker is addressing the group.
(C) The workers are returning to their jobs.
(D) The musicians are watching the conductor.
 4. (A) They're rubbing their fingers.
(B) They're stretching their legs.
(C) They're leading a band.
(D) They're shaking hands.
 5. (A) The conductor is on the train.
(B) The captain is on course.
(C) The teacher is behind the desk.
(D) The trainer is in front of the group.
 6. (A) The closets are full of clothes.
(B) The drawers contain supplies.
(C) The storage bins are open.
(D) The boxes are empty.
 7. (A) The fireplace is tall and narrow.
(B) The smoke fumes are coming from the chimney.
(C) The skyscraper is on fire.
(D) The construction worker was fired.
 8. (A) They're making coffee.
(B) They're having a discussion.
(C) They're washing their cups.
(D) They're using a calculator.

9. (A) He's buying an umbrella.
(B) He's clearing the table.
(C) He's serving the diners.
(D) He's waiting by the restroom.
10. (A) The trainer is setting his watch.
(B) The tourist is checking his bag.
(C) The pilot is washing his hands.
(D) The traveler is waiting for a train.

PART 2 (PAGE 9)

Example:

- Where is the meeting room?
- (A) To meet the new director.
 - (B) It's the first room on the right.
 - (C) Yes, at two o'clock.
11. Where shall we sit?
(A) How about the front row?
(B) Before the show starts.
(C) It's on the table.
 12. This is a great restaurant.
(A) It is. I eat here often.
(B) I need a rest, too.
(C) It's not that late.
 13. How much does this suit cost?
(A) It costs a hundred thirty dollars.
(B) The suit fits very well.
(C) There are two suits in the closet.
 14. Who took the telephone message?
(A) I'll phone you tomorrow.
(B) I looked for the telephone.
(C) My secretary took the message.
 15. What time are you eating dinner?
(A) I'll have dinner about 6 P.M.
(B) We dined early yesterday.
(C) I always eat a big dinner.
 16. Has the mail arrived yet?
(A) Yes, we came by jet.
(B) No, it has failed.
(C) Yes, it came an hour ago.

17. Look at how cloudy the sky is.
(A) Yes, it's very crowded here.
(B) No, I don't know who that guy is.
(C) It'll probably rain soon.
18. Who did you expect to come?
(A) I'll accept your proposal.
(B) I hoped my aunt would come.
(C) I suspect it came early.
19. Where is the accountant's office?
(A) It's at the end of the hall.
(B) There are five accountants.
(C) The accountant is on the phone.
20. How many students are in the class?
(A) The class meets every day.
(B) There are about fifteen.
(C) My students have to learn English.
21. Which magazines does she read?
(A) The magazine is on the table.
(B) She read it last week.
(C) She only reads business magazines.
22. I'm sorry. Mr. Williams isn't in the office today.
(A) Then I'll call him back another time.
(B) Yes, he works here.
(C) It's not a big office.
23. Will the report be finished by eight o'clock?
(A) It's five o'clock.
(B) No, it won't be finished until later.
(C) Yes, the reporter will be late.
24. Why do you get up so early?
(A) Because I have to be at work at 6 A.M.
(B) I always get what I want.
(C) You had to leave early, didn't you?
25. Would you like soup with your dinner?
(A) I'm not getting thinner.
(B) I ate dinner at 7 P.M.
(C) No, I'd prefer a salad.
26. When did you learn how to swim?
(A) I learned when I was young.
(B) I swim in the evening.
(C) I wondered how you learned.
27. How much did you pay for this car?
(A) Because it was used.
(B) I paid about three thousand dollars.
(C) The car needs repairs.
28. Why did you change your shirt?
(A) The shirt cost forty-five dollars.
(B) I don't have any change.
(C) Because I spilled coffee on it.
29. What was the movie about?
(A) It's about 6 P.M.
(B) He moved here last August.
(C) It was a western film.
30. I love my new job!
(A) I'm so happy to hear that.
(B) I've never been in love.
(C) I put it up above.
31. When did the doctor leave?
(A) She left at noon.
(B) The boat docked at 8 P.M.
(C) There was no one left.
32. Why hasn't this letter been typed?
(A) She's not my type.
(B) We didn't have time to type it.
(C) It's too little.
33. Who has a black ink pen?
(A) Here, you can use my pen.
(B) She opened a black book.
(C) Blacken the circles completely.
34. Were you born at home?
(A) No, I was born in a hospital.
(B) The barn is behind the house.
(C) No, I'm never bored at home.
35. What's for breakfast?
(A) It's usually at 6:30.
(B) We're having cold cereal and fruit.
(C) I'm hungry.
36. How many pages are in the book?
(A) He's six years of age.
(B) All the pages are white.
(C) There are about three hundred pages.
37. We're almost out of envelopes.
(A) Write the address on the front.
(B) He'll be out all day.
(C) I'll pick some up at the store this afternoon.
38. Who earned the most money last year?
(A) The money is earning interest.
(B) The manager earned the most.
(C) The students learned English last year.

39. When will dinner be served?
 (A) The guests were served roast beef.
 (B) We ate in the diner.
 (C) It'll be served at 7:30.
40. Which bus should we take?
 (A) Take the number 14 bus.
 (B) We took the first one.
 (C) He should talk to us.

PART 3 (PAGES 10–12)

Questions 41 through 43 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman* I'd be happy to type your letter for you, but can it wait until after lunch? I'm in the middle of something right now.
- Man* Of course it can wait, just as long as it's mailed this evening.
- Woman* That won't be any problem. I have to finish copying this report, then I'll grab a bite to eat, then I'll do it. It'll be done by early afternoon.
- Man* Thanks. I really appreciate it. If you need me, I'll be in my office.

Questions 44 through 46 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* I just talked to the phone company. They promised to have the new phones installed by Wednesday before noon.
- Woman* Last week they said they would have it done by Monday afternoon, but it wasn't.
- Man* Well, you remember there was a mix-up with the order. They were here on time, but they brought the wrong kind of phone.
- Woman* Yes, that was a big disappointment. I'm beginning to think this phone company isn't very reliable. We've been waiting over a month to get those phones in place. I can't believe that it's taking so long.

Questions 47 through 49 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* I need twelve dozen ballpoint pens.
- Woman* Do you want any specific color?
- Man* Oh, I hadn't thought about that. Well, all right, I'll take six dozen red pens, four dozen black, and two dozen purple.
- Woman* I'll have to check for the purple. . . . Hmmmm, according to our inventory list we have some in the back. I'll have someone bring them out. Your total for 12 dozen pens comes to seventy-five dollars exactly, including tax.
- Man* Let me see what I have in my wallet. Oh, yes, here's a one-hundred dollar bill.

Questions 50 through 52 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman* The meal was delicious. It really hit the spot. You're a great cook.
- Man* But you hardly touched a thing. You should at least have some more dessert. I made it especially for you because I know it's your favorite.
- Woman* Thank you, but I couldn't, really. I already had two pieces of cake. Not to mention the three courses that preceded that. But I'd love a cup of that delicious coffee you make.
- Man* I'll be happy to make it for you. I'll have it ready in just a few minutes. You take cream and sugar, right?
- Woman* Just sugar, thanks. And take your time, please. I'm happy to just sit here and relax for a while.

Questions 53 through 55 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* You have got to learn to relax. You need to take a vacation or play a little golf or take up gardening.
- Woman* I'd like to take your advice, Doctor, but I have to work. I have a lot of responsibilities.
- Man* I'm sure you do. We all do, but if you keep up with this crazy pace, you may never work again. You're ruining your health. You need to find a way to ease up a little.
- Woman* Well, maybe I could take on an assistant to help me out some with work.

Questions 56 through 58 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman* Spring is my favorite season. I just love the cool rains. They're so refreshing, and everything is so green and new. It always makes me feel so happy.
- Man* I know. I love it, too. It's really a beautiful time. I really dislike the summer months, though.
- Woman* I know. I can't stand the heat and humidity. I'm useless when the weather gets like that. But, you know, I think a sunny September day like today is nice, too. Very pleasant.
- Man* Yes, this is also a great time of year. The temperatures are quite comfortable, and the colors are so bright.

Questions 59 through 61 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* Come on! Aren't you ready to go yet? I've already got my raincoat on, and I'm standing by the door. Let's go already.
- Woman* I can't find my boots and umbrella. Can't you take a minute to help me look for them? I really don't want to go out on a day like this without them. You know how easily I get sick.
- Man* Come on. You've got a raincoat. That'll keep you dry. We're going to miss the bus if you don't hurry.
- Woman* Relax. We've got plenty of time. The bus won't leave for another 15 minutes, and I'm not leaving the house without an umbrella.

Questions 62 through 64 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman* Don't you live by the police station?
- Man* I used to live by the police station, but I didn't really like the neighborhood, so last year I moved to Mountain View Street. Now I live in a very nice house right by the school.
- Woman* Oh, that's right. Your house is that small yellow one on the corner, isn't it? The one with the spectacular garden. I pass it every day on my drive to work.
- Man* You do? Then maybe you can give me a lift sometime when the weather's bad. Normally I walk to work, and I really enjoy getting the exercise, but I'd rather not do it when it rains.
- Woman* I'm sorry. I thought you took the bus. Look, it's supposed to rain tomorrow. I'll pick you up at 7:30, OK?

Questions 65 through 67 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman* I didn't read this morning's paper or yesterday's, either. I didn't have time to get to the newsstand to buy one.
- Man* You should have it delivered. Then it would be waiting for you in your office every morning, and you would always be on top of the news.
- Woman* Well, it would be in my office every morning, but I still wouldn't have time to read it.
- Man* Well, let me tell you about the story I read on today's front page. I think you'll find it quite interesting.

Questions 68 through 70 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman* I'm exhausted. I didn't get to bed last night until after eleven.
- Man* Really? That's not so late, not unless you got up very early, of course.
- Woman* I did get up early. I got up at four. I usually get eight hours of sleep, but last night I got only five. That's not enough for me.
- Man* No, that wouldn't be enough for me, either. Why did you get up so early? Were you getting ready for a trip or something?
- Woman* No, I wanted to get to the office early because I had some extra work to finish. Even though it means getting up in the dark, I'd rather do that than stay at the office until late at night.

PART 4 (PAGES 13-15)

Questions 71 through 73 refer to the following advertisement.

Have you been looking for an affordable way to stock your office supply closet with quality products? Then don't miss this unique opportunity. You've always relied on Office Supplies Incorporated to provide you with the best products at the best prices. Now we are announcing our biggest sale of the year with fantastic savings on all items big and small, from pens to photocopy machines. Our doors open at eight A.M. tomorrow, and everything in the entire store will be reduced by 50 percent for three big days, Thursday through Saturday. Sale ends Saturday at six P.M., so hurry on down. Don't miss out on this great chance to save, save, save!

Questions 74 through 76 refer to the following weather report.

Good morning and welcome to another cold, gray day. That's right, folks, it looks like yesterday's weather will be with us again today. We'll have more freezing rain all day with a chance of snow later on this evening. This dreary weather will likely be with us for a few more days, though the weekend forecast is looking up. The low-pressure system should be moving out of our area by late Friday. Then we can expect sunny skies all weekend with a high temperature of around 11 degrees Celsius. So don't despair. Better weather is just around the corner. Tune in again at noon for an updated report on today's weather.

Questions 77 through 79 refer to the following news item.

This urgent item just in. The electricity company warns citizens living in the tri-state region that due to unusually high temperatures, the demand for electricity may exceed the supply. Air conditioners and fans are in constant use during this hot summer weather, putting an enormous strain on electricity supply. This increase in demand for electricity may result in power failures in scattered areas throughout the region. In order to help avoid blackouts, citizens are asked to keep their air conditioners set at temperatures no lower than 80 degrees Fahrenheit and to run them only intermittently during the hottest part of the day. In addition, any non-essential use of electrical appliances should be avoided during the middle of the day. If a power failure occurring in your neighborhood should cause a potentially life-threatening emergency, call the electricity company's emergency hotline at 555-9745. Emergency workers are standing by in your area ready to respond where needed.

Questions 80 through 82 refer to the following recorded announcement.

Thank you for calling Jet Stream Airlines. Please excuse this short delay. Due to our special low bargain fares, all our agents are busy assisting other callers. All calls will be answered in turn. Please stay on the line, and an airline representative will be with you shortly. Here's a tip for busy travelers. When planning your trip, don't forget to allow plenty of time to arrive at the airport. Improved airport security means longer lines when passing through security control. Domestic travelers should plan to arrive two hours before their scheduled departure time, while international travelers should arrive three hours ahead of time.

Questions 83 through 85 refer to the following announcement.

Good afternoon. I want to welcome you all to our management improvement luncheon. We have a delicious meal to look forward to. The catering staff here at the club always makes our noon events special. We also have a fantastic speaker with us today. Mr. Andrew Margalis worked as a management trainer for twenty years before he retired. He has given seminars all over the country and in several places abroad. Now he works only in his garden, but I am pleased that he has honored us by agreeing to be here today. He will share his experiences as a manager and lead us through some exercises designed to help us evaluate our effectiveness with our staff. And now, without further ado, I give you Andrew Margalis.

Questions 86 through 88 refer to the following business report.

This area is for authorized personnel only. You must have a special pass to enter the area. Passes may be obtained at the Security Office upon presentation of a valid driver's license. You must keep your pass with you at all times during your visit and be prepared to present it to a uniformed security officer upon request. It should be hung around your neck or pinned to the front of your clothing in order to keep it plainly visible. In addition, you must obey the safety rules posted on signs throughout the area, and stay away from restricted areas. Return your pass to Room 3 before exiting the area. A new pass will be issued each time you wish to enter this area.

Questions 89 through 91 refer to the following advertisement.

Attention all job seekers! Are you unemployed? Are you looking for part-time work? Do you have office skills that would be useful in a doctor's office, a law firm, or an advertising agency? Your search is over. If you have basic computer skills, know how to answer a telephone, and have a neat, professional appearance, we have a position for you. Call Temps Company and let our agents find you a job that matches your qualifications. All our available positions are with well-established downtown business firms. We have job openings in law firms, doctor's offices, marketing firms, and more. All job applicants must visit our office to take a skills test. The results will be available immediately. Call us today to make an appointment. You could be working at your new job tomorrow.

Questions 92 through 94 refer to the following weather report.

Good morning. It's eight o'clock on a beautiful cool morning in the Windy City. This is Dan Richards with your early morning weather report. Remember to take your umbrella to work with you today. Don't be fooled by the nice clear skies and sunshine we are having right now. Dark clouds will be moving in later this morning, and rain showers are expected this afternoon. The rain will continue through the evening with heavy downpours at times and possibly thunder.

Questions 95 through 97 refer to the following message.

You have reached the offices of Family Security Systems, the company that takes care of all your insurance needs. We are open from 9:00 to 5:00 Monday through Friday. If this is an emergency, please press 1. An agent is available to assist you immediately 24 hours a day. To speak to someone about an existing policy, press 4. To sign up for a new policy, press 5. To register a change in your mailing address using our automated system, press 6. You may also change your address and check your policy on our company's website. Please have your policy number and PIN available when logging on to the website. Thank you for calling Family Security Systems.

Questions 98 through 100 refer to the following announcement.

Attention, shoppers. Don't forget to pay a visit to the Mall Garden Restaurant, located near the front entrance. Take a few minutes to relax from your busy day of shopping while you enjoy a drink, a snack, or a meal. Today's special is chicken à la king. Our world-famous roast beef, spaghetti roma, and oven-roasted vegetables are also available for your dining pleasure. The selection of scrumptious desserts and super-tall sodas are sure to bring out the kid in you. The special children's menu includes a free toy with every meal. Our famous teatime special is served every afternoon between two and four-thirty. So stop by our restaurant today. It's a place the whole family enjoys. While you're there, ask the hostess about having your next birthday party or other special event at the Mall Garden Restaurant. It is fast becoming the place to entertain.

AUDIOSCRIPT

PRACTICE TEST TWO

PART 1 (PAGES 45–50)

Example:

- (A) They're leaving the room.
 - (B) They're turning on the machine.
 - (C) They're standing near the table.
 - (D) They're reading the newspaper.
1. (A) He's going to put his bag in the car.
(B) He's opening a cabinet.
(C) He's carrying a trunk.
(D) He's washing a car.
 2. (A) They're looking at the paintings.
(B) They're painting a picture.
(C) They're having their picture taken.
(D) They're taking a picture.
 3. (A) The crew prepares for the event.
(B) The technician adjusts the equipment.
(C) The plumber fixes the sink.
(D) The mail carrier sorts the mail.
 4. (A) He's making a presentation.
(B) He's handing out presents.
(C) He's putting on his jacket.
(D) He's training his horses.
 5. (A) They're waving to one another.
(B) They're taking fans.
(C) They're sanding the floor.
(D) They're standing on the steps.
 6. (A) The worker is going up the stairs.
(B) The gas tank in the car is full.
(C) The cargo ship sank.
(D) The man is sending the letter.
 7. (A) The gardeners are planting a tree.
(B) The firefighters are filling their buckets.
(C) The workers are checking the equipment.
(D) The dentists are cleaning their drills.

8. (A) The flight attendants are getting off the plane.
(B) The pie ought to be ready to take out.
(C) The pilots are preparing to take off.
(D) The musicians are tuning their instruments.
9. (A) The oven operates with gas.
(B) Two men are making repairs.
(C) Both men are sitting down.
(D) Their tools are put away.
10. (A) He's in the middle of a crowd.
(B) He's typing his work order.
(C) He's adding oil to his car engine.
(D) He's surrounded by oil drums.

PART 2 (PAGE 51)

Example:

- Where is the meeting room?
- (A) To meet the new director.
 - (B) It's the first room on the right.
 - (C) Yes, at two o'clock.
11. Where are the stamps?
(A) The post office is closed.
(B) The stamps are in the top drawer.
(C) The letter was not stamped.
 12. Why did you leave work so early?
(A) Because you worked so late.
(B) I'm always the first person here.
(C) I left early to go to the doctor.
 13. What is your first chore today?
(A) I'm thirsty, too.
(B) First, I'll open the mail.
(C) Today is a short workday.
 14. How often do you take a vacation?
(A) I took one of them.
(B) Four to five times an hour.
(C) I take a vacation twice a year.
 15. Whose coffee cup is this?
(A) That cup is his.
(B) This is good coffee.
(C) Yes, I like coffee.

16. Will we be on time?
(A) Yes, actually we're early.
(B) No, I don't have a watch.
(C) No, he came at 4:30.
17. How well do you speak Chinese?
(A) She's feeling better.
(B) I know only a few words.
(C) We love Chinese food.
18. Why didn't you study for the test?
(A) They're good students.
(B) Because it was a test.
(C) I was too tired to study.
19. What are they going to do tomorrow?
(A) They're playing golf now.
(B) They plan to stay home tomorrow.
(C) He said he'll go the day after.
20. Where's the ticket counter?
(A) She counted five tickets.
(B) I lost my ticket.
(C) It's on the ground floor.
21. What's for lunch?
(A) Around the corner.
(B) At noon.
(C) Beef and noodles.
22. The weather report said rain all weekend.
(A) Then we'll have to cancel our plans for the beach.
(B) The trains don't run on the weekend.
(C) I'll finish the report soon.
23. How many movies do you see each month?
(A) I'll see that movie next month.
(B) I moved overseas.
(C) About four. I usually go once a week.
24. Which chair is more comfortable?
(A) You should put the chair next to the table.
(B) The brown chair is very comfortable.
(C) We don't care any more.
25. I need to mail this package to California.
(A) There are some letters on your desk.
(B) I can take it to the post office for you.
(C) We already packed our suitcases.
26. Who rented the apartment upstairs?
(A) The renters moved out.
(B) There are stairs in the apartment.
(C) A young couple rented it.
27. What did the hotel clerk say?
(A) I stayed at the hotel.
(B) He said no rooms were available.
(C) The clerk filed the letters.
28. How did you find a computer programmer?
(A) I advertised for one in the paper.
(B) The computer is on the desk.
(C) We watched the program.
29. This is the suit I bought in New York.
(A) I never eat fruit.
(B) Yes, I think he lives in New York.
(C) It looks very nice on you.
30. When was the package mailed?
(A) He packed it yesterday.
(B) It was mailed last week.
(C) The mail comes in the morning.
31. I only get one week's vacation at my new job.
(A) He works at a travel agency.
(B) That's not very much time.
(C) I found a new job.
32. How much money did the company earn last year?
(A) We made three hundred thousand dollars.
(B) Money earns interest during the year.
(C) We spent a lot of money.
33. When can we take a coffee break?
(A) Usually we can take one whenever we want.
(B) We bought coffee and bread.
(C) The coffeepot broke yesterday.
34. Who turned off the photocopier?
(A) We copied the photos.
(B) I turned it off when I finished.
(C) The photographer turned in the photos.
35. Which room is for nonsmokers?
(A) Smoking is not allowed anywhere in the library.
(B) The rooms are full of smoke.
(C) No one is in the room.
36. How large is the auditorium?
(A) It can seat 500 people.
(B) My video player is larger.
(C) The auditorium is often closed.

37. How many bags can I take on the plane?
 (A) Take the bag next to mine.
 (B) There are two planes.
 (C) You can take only one.
38. I didn't get enough sleep last night.
 (A) You should go to bed earlier.
 (B) You can keep it.
 (C) Tonight's the last night.
39. What kind of insurance do you have?
 (A) We have health insurance.
 (B) The insurance agent is very kind.
 (C) Because it's necessary.
40. How long does it take to travel from New York to Tokyo?
 (A) None of us likes to travel.
 (B) In big cities, we take the subway.
 (C) It takes fourteen hours by plane.

PART 3 (PAGES 52-54)

Questions 41 through 43 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman* My plane is at seven, so I'll have to leave the office around five-thirty. That should give me enough time to get to the airport, don't you think?
- Man* Actually, I think you should leave earlier. Rush hour starts at five. The traffic will be really heavy by five-thirty.
- Woman* Yes, you're right. Maybe I'd better plan to leave at four.
- Man* That's a much better idea. And, look, you'll need something to read on that long flight. Take these newspapers with you. I've already read them.

Questions 44 through 46 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* Do you have any cash on you by any chance?
- Woman* Well, yes, I went to the bank this afternoon, but I only have about forty dollars.
- Man* Great. That's plenty. Could you lend me fifteen until tomorrow? I'm in a rush to get to a meeting, and I need some cash to pay for a taxi.

- Woman* Well, all right, but promise you'll pay me back tomorrow, not next week or the week after.

Questions 47 through 49 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman* I really don't want to see a Western or a murder movie. I'm tired of violent movies. Isn't there a comedy playing? That's something we'd both enjoy.
- Man* Let's see . . . the next movie starts at 7:30. Oh, but it's a war story. More violence.
- Woman* Then let's just stay home. I'm sure we can find something good on TV to watch.
- Man* No, I don't want to do that. I'm tired of staying home. I want to go out. Let's have dinner at that place around the corner. We haven't been there in a while.

Questions 50 through 52 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* Please let everyone know that Wednesday's meeting has been postponed for two days. And please do it as soon as possible. They should know about this right away.
- Woman* So you want me to tell them that it'll be on Friday instead?
- Man* Yes. I'm sorry to have to do this at the last minute, but I just found out that Ms. Schmidt is still out sick, and we can't have a budget meeting without our accountant. What would be the point?
- Woman* I guess you're right about that. I'll make sure the conference room will be ready. And I'll call everyone about the meeting to make sure they get the information on time. It's more reliable that way than by e-mail.

Questions 53 through 55 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman* I'm sorry I'm late again. I ran out of gas. Can you believe it?
- Man* You should take the bus. Then you wouldn't have to worry about gas or flat tires or anything like that. Or, even better, get up earlier and walk. That's what I do. I walk to work every morning.
- Woman* Well, I tried taking the bus yesterday, and I got here even later than I do when I drive because it has to stop at every bus stop. It takes forever.
- Man* See? Walking's the fastest way. It only takes me 45 minutes to get to work. And I always arrive feeling relaxed and energized.
- Woman* Well, it would take me a lot longer than it takes you. I'd have to train before I could walk that fast, and anyhow, I live a lot farther away than you do.

Questions 56 through 58 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* Oh, no. I don't have my glasses. I think I must have left them on the desk in your office.
- Woman* I'll wait for you here while you go back and look for them. Here, you'll need my keys. My office is locked.
- Man* OK, thanks. Hold onto my briefcase for me, and don't wait here. I'll catch up with you at the car. It will only take me a minute.
- Woman* All right. I'm parked right across the street, in front of the post office.

Questions 59 through 61 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* It sure is hot today. You could fry an egg on the sidewalk. I can't remember the last time it was this hot in April.
- Woman* I know. It's usually cooler this time of year.
- Man* Well, I can't complain. Since I sell ice cream, this heat's good for business. I've been doing really well all week.
- Woman* That's good for you. And I get to stay cool by working in an air-conditioned office all day, so that's something.

Questions 62 through 64 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman* What a handsome suit. I've never seen you wear it before. Did you buy it somewhere around here?
- Man* No, I bought it when I was in Hong Kong last spring. The shoes, shirt, and tie I already had. Do you think they look good together?
- Woman* They look very nice. The whole outfit looks great. That color tie really goes well with the suit. Did you get it in Hong Kong, too? It's really unusual looking.
- Man* No, I don't remember where I got the tie, but I make a point of buying all my suits when I go out of town. The suits at these local department stores are too expensive and, in my opinion, not very attractive.
- Woman* I know what you mean. I don't much like going shopping around here, either. The choices are not very good.

Questions 65 through 67 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* I'm going hiking in the mountains for my vacation.
- Woman* Hiking? That's energetic of you. After working as hard as you do, I would think you would want to spend a few weeks just lying on a sunny beach reading a good book.
- Man* I'm tired of lazy vacations by the sea. I like to be active when I take a vacation. I'm really looking forward to three weeks walking in the mountains.
- Woman* Wow! That's a long time. Are you leaving soon?
- Man* Yes, on Sunday. Just two days away. I can't wait.

Questions 68 through 70 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman* I think we've got the transportation plan worked out. We have four buses to take people from the hotel to the convention center. That should be enough, don't you think?
- Man* Yes, I think so. It takes five minutes to load one bus and ten minutes to make the trip, so we could plan to have one bus leave every fifteen minutes.
- Woman* That sounds like a good schedule. Each bus could make the round trip in thirty minutes, and no one would have to wait too long for a ride. Then we won't have to worry about anybody's ruffled feelings.

PART 4 (PAGES 55-57)

Questions 71 through 73 refer to the following news item.

City Hall officials have announced that City Hall will be open on Saturday this week in order to accommodate citizens who are filing their tax forms at the last minute. The Revenue Office will be open in the morning only, from eight A.M. until noon. Long lines are expected, so it is suggested that you arrive early in order to avoid them. You can also avoid lines by filing before Saturday. Send your tax return in by mail before the end of this week. Tax returns sent by mail must be postmarked on or before Saturday of this week in order to avoid late penalties.

Questions 74 through 76 refer to the following announcement.

Attention passengers. If you need ground transportation, look for the different colored signs as you exit the baggage claim area. Follow the blue signs for rental cars and hotel shuttles. Follow the red signs for access to public transportation, including the subway, city buses, and airport shuttles to other terminals. Fare and schedule information for public transportation is available just as you exit the terminal building. If you have left your car in an airport parking lot, follow the green signs for a shuttle to the east parking lot, or the orange signs for a shuttle to the west parking lot.

Questions 77 through 79 refer to the following announcement.

I would like to thank you all for turning out for this event on this beautiful Friday, and I hope you all enjoyed your lunch. I would like to extend a special thank you to the Barclay Hotel and especially to its fantastic kitchen staff for sponsoring our monthly luncheons. They never fail to provide us with a special dining experience. And now it's time to introduce our guest speaker for this afternoon. Please welcome Dr. Jenny Chang, author of the best-selling novel *Politics Isn't a Crime*, who will speak to us about her experiences doing research for this book.

Questions 80 through 82 refer to the following announcement.

All employees are required to wear an identification badge at all times. Lost badges must be reported immediately to your supervisor. A replacement badge will be requested for you, and a temporary badge will be issued for the interim. In cases of repeated badge loss, a replacement fee may be charged at the discretion of the security office. Please remember that all visitors must be accompanied at all times by employees with identification badges. Visitors without escorts will be asked by security personnel to leave the building. Help us enforce this security standard by reporting any unescorted persons to the security office. Thank you for your cooperation.

Questions 83 through 85 refer to the following advertisement.

The Spartan Golf Club announces the opening of its newest golf course. This modern course designed by professional golfers is only fifteen minutes from the city center. It is a complete eighteen-hole course with two full-time golf pros available for individual and group instruction. Like other Spartan Club courses, our newest one provides fully equipped locker rooms, a pro shop, and a café serving lunch and dinner daily. Only a few memberships are still available, so visit our downtown office soon to find out how you can join. Sign up for a full-year membership and save. A six-month membership is six hundred and fifty dollars, and a full year costs just eleven hundred dollars.

Questions 86 through 88 refer to the following weather report.

Good morning and welcome to another beautiful day. We've got perfect beach weather again today. The sun is shining, and it's going to be hot, hot, hot. If you haven't done so yet, then today's the day to take advantage of those ocean breezes, take in some sun, and play in the surf. Enjoy the good weather while you can, because it won't last long. A cold front moving into the area toward the end of the week will bring cloudy skies on Friday and nothing but rain, rain, rain on Saturday and Sunday. Since you'll be dusting off those old umbrellas in a few days, get out there today and enjoy the sun.

Questions 89 through 91 refer to the following news item.

Wilton K. Smith, the local business entrepreneur who was well-known to town residents for his many eccentricities, died at his home last night. He was ninety-three years old. Mr. Smith is survived by his son, Wilton K. Smith Jr., and two grandchildren. Don't expect his survivors to take over his business, however. Mr. Smith was estranged from his son and grandchildren for many years, and he left his entire estate to his dog, a spaniel named Charles. Man's best friend inherited over two million dollars. Will he continue his deceased owner's business, or invest it all in dog food? That remains to be seen. Funeral services for Mr. Smith will be held next Sunday at one o'clock at Brown's Funeral Home on Third Street. The dog is expected to attend.

Questions 92 through 94 refer to the following recorded announcement.

The Office of Motor Vehicles, providing services related to driver's licenses, motor vehicle registration, and motor vehicle inspection, is located at 124 State Street, right next to City Hall and within walking distance of bus routes 42 and 55. The office is open Monday through Friday, except for major holidays. If you want to renew your driver's license, you must come in between the hours of noon and four P.M. and report to the License Renewal Window. A twenty-five dollar fee will be charged. If you want to apply for a new license and take the written and driving tests, you may come in anytime between eight A.M. and four P.M. An appointment is not necessary. The fee for a new license is fifty dollars. Licensing fees are payable by credit card, personal check, or money order. Cash is not accepted.

Questions 95 through 97 refer to the following message.

Good morning. I'm calling regarding a problem with my order. I haven't received it yet. My name is Gina Rotelli and my order number is SBB-934. I made a big order of office equipment, including one computer monitor, one box of disks, and three ink cartridges for my laser printer. I also ordered two packages of printer paper and, let me see, oh yes, a box of manila envelopes and fifty ball-point pens. I was promised delivery within two weeks of the date I placed the order, but it still hasn't arrived. I placed it four weeks ago, on July 17th, to be exact. I paid for the items with my credit card, and the amount has been charged to my credit card bill. I don't want to pay the bill until this has been cleared up, so please check on this and call me today. My number is 555-0703. Thank you.

Questions 98 through 100 refer to the following news report.

The innovative computer company CompCo celebrated its opening today at its new facilities in the Montrose Park neighborhood of the city. As part of the celebration, CompCo gave a tour of its facilities to local dignitaries and hosted a banquet inside its new training center. CompCo has hired 100 employees who will start work at their new positions this week, and plans to hire fifty more before the end of the year. This is wonderful news for our city, which is still struggling after the closure of PC Computer Systems three years ago. Two hundred employees lost their jobs when PC left our city. The loss of businesses like PC has had a significant impact on the local economy. The city leaders are working to attract more technology businesses to the area and are currently negotiating a deal with the Intrax Company. The opening of CompCo is an optimistic start to reviving industry in our city.

AUDIOSCRIPT

PRACTICE TEST THREE

PART 1 (PAGES 87–92)

Example:

- (A) They're leaving the room.
 - (B) They're turning on the machine.
 - (C) They're standing near the table.
 - (D) They're reading the newspaper.
1. (A) The man is fishing.
(B) The sea is salty.
(C) The fish are for sale.
(D) The snow is turning to ice.
 2. (A) They're serving drinks.
(B) They're picking their seats.
(C) They're cleaning the aisle.
(D) They're selling uniforms.
 3. (A) Three people are on the plane.
(B) The people are getting off the train.
(C) The workers are out of stationery.
(D) No one is wearing a hat.
 4. (A) He's using a knife and fork.
(B) He's operating heavy equipment.
(C) He's shredding paper.
(D) He's driving to work.
 5. (A) The tables are set outdoors.
(B) The guests are at the banquet.
(C) The picnic is on the lawn.
(D) The chairs are against the wall.
 6. (A) The travelers are checking in for their flight.
(B) The passengers are passing through security.
(C) The baggage handlers are weighing the bags.
(D) The tourists are boarding the train.
 7. (A) The cars are in the parking lot.
(B) The bees are in the park.
(C) The barking dog is by the road.
(D) The motorist is at the stop sign.
 8. (A) The car is being manufactured.
(B) The windows are being cleaned.
(C) The radio is being installed.
(D) The line is being drawn.

9. (A) They're turning off the TV.
(B) They're watching the monitor.
(C) They're buying a television set.
(D) They're looking through a catalog.
10. (A) The technicians are testing their telescopes.
(B) The scientists are working in the laboratory.
(C) The physicians are performing an operation.
(D) The soldiers are cleaning their uniforms.

PART 2 (PAGE 93)

Example:

- Where is the meeting room?
- (A) To meet the new director.
 - (B) It's the first room on the right.
 - (C) Yes, at two o'clock.
11. What time is she coming?
(A) It's six o'clock now.
(B) She'll be here any minute.
(C) She's combing her hair.
 12. Where is the bank?
(A) The check is in the mail.
(B) It's next to the post office.
(C) The banquet is at the hotel.
 13. When are you leaving for work?
(A) I'll leave after breakfast.
(B) I plan to retire next month.
(C) I've been working for ten years.
 14. Who's on the telephone?
(A) That's Maria talking to her mother.
(B) It's my phone.
(C) I told everyone last week.
 15. Why are we taking a bus?
(A) All of us have gone once.
(B) It's cheaper than a taxi.
(C) We walk too much.

16. What type of music is this?
(A) I didn't find any mistakes.
(B) She types fast.
(C) It's classical music.
17. How many oranges do you want?
(A) About five of us ordered wine.
(B) Give me half a dozen, please.
(C) I made arrangements for fifty people.
18. Where were you yesterday?
(A) You were gone yesterday.
(B) I was home all day.
(C) I'm going tomorrow.
19. Which of these books haven't you read?
(A) I haven't read the ones in French.
(B) I only read in the evening.
(C) Here are the books you must read.
20. What day did the guest arrive?
(A) The day after tomorrow.
(B) She arrived yesterday.
(C) You'll never guess who called.
21. When will the performance begin?
(A) The foreman will begin working tomorrow.
(B) The performance is too long.
(C) It always begins a few minutes late.
22. How often do we need to change the oil in the car?
(A) Every 3 months or every 3,000 miles.
(B) I changed it last week.
(C) I want to change the color of my car.
23. Who received the package in the mail?
(A) He looks young for his age.
(B) The receptionist opened the mail.
(C) The package was for me.
24. Can your assistant type this letter for me?
(A) I prefer handwritten letters.
(B) My assistant will send you a letter.
(C) He's too busy to type it now.
25. How many chairs are around the table?
(A) The four of us will sit down.
(B) There are only two chairs.
(C) The table is round.
26. It's really cold in here.
(A) Put on a sweater.
(B) He's not that old.
(C) I keep it in here.
27. I don't have enough change for the bus fare.
(A) The weather will be fair all week.
(B) I can lend you some money.
(C) It isn't a long ride.
28. Where is your class meeting?
(A) We're all eating in the cafeteria.
(B) No, it's not made of glass.
(C) The class is meeting in room 300.
29. My apartment is on the tenth floor.
(A) This is the right department.
(B) His door is the one on the left.
(C) You must get a good view from there.
30. Why is the radio on?
(A) It's on the bookcase.
(B) We want to hear the news.
(C) Because no one is ready.
31. How many pencils are in the drawer?
(A) It's in the bottom drawer.
(B) She's drawing with a pen.
(C) There are about a dozen.
32. Where is the golf course?
(A) I play golf in the morning.
(B) The course is two miles from here.
(C) Because it's near the Gulf of Thailand.
33. When did the plane take off?
(A) It took off on time.
(B) Take off that shirt now.
(C) We'll leave shortly.
34. What's the fastest way to get downtown?
(A) Traffic is slow during rush hour.
(B) The tallest building is downtown.
(C) At this time of day, I'd take the subway.
35. How far is the restaurant from here?
(A) I'm not hungry.
(B) It's about two blocks.
(C) Because it serves good food.
36. Why are you so tired?
(A) I didn't sleep last night.
(B) The tire needs air.
(C) We're required to wear ties at work.
37. The elevator is broken again.
(A) We'll have to take the stairs.
(B) He hasn't spoken yet.
(C) Yes, there are eleven.

38. The food in this restaurant is very expensive.
 (A) I turned in my expense report yesterday.
 (B) Yes, but it's really delicious.
 (C) The waitress will bring you some water.
39. Whose desk is near the window?
 (A) My desk is by the door.
 (B) The one by the window is Bob's desk.
 (C) I'll close the window.
40. What shall we do first?
 (A) I was the last one here.
 (B) I need a towel.
 (C) Let's clean up the office first.

PART 3 (PAGES 94–96)

Questions 41 through 43 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman* There wasn't room in the lot next door, so I parked in the garage across the street, but I can't believe how expensive it is. They're charging me five dollars an hour.
- Man* That's really not much for parking around here. Most places charge more than that. Anyhow, let's get moving. It's late.
- Woman* What time does the concert start?
- Man* The musicians will start playing in about two minutes. Come on. Walk fast! I want to get there before the music begins.

Questions 44 through 46 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman* You didn't call last week like you promised. I hope you weren't sick.
- Man* No, I'm sorry. It must have just slipped my mind.
- Woman* Well, if you had called, I would have invited you to my party last Saturday.

- Man* Oh, that's right. It was your birthday! And I missed your party. Let me make it up to you. I'll take you out to dinner tonight. We'll go to that new French restaurant downtown.
- Woman* Why, thank you. That's very sweet of you. It sounds lovely.

Questions 47 through 49 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* Were you home last night? Did you watch TV?
- Woman* No, I was out having dinner with some friends. Did I miss a good program?
- Man* Yes, there's a great comedy on every Wednesday at six. You know, that one that everyone is always talking about. It's really funny.
- Woman* I know the one you mean, but I've never had the chance to see it. Six o'clock is a bit early for me to watch TV. I usually don't get home until seven.

Questions 50 through 52 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* We only grow vegetables here. It's a small place, and we don't really have room to expand into other crops like fruit trees or flowers. But it's a nice little business.
- Woman* Yes, it seems like you've got a good thing going here. How long have you been running this place?
- Man* For 13 years. Farming's not an easy life, but it sure beats getting in the car and driving to an office every day like I used to do.
- Woman* You don't have to tell me! I'm starting to get sick of that life, too. Living out here in the country is starting to look like a much healthier lifestyle to me.

Questions 53 through 55 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* This is the most boring play I have ever seen. Who told us to come see it?
- Woman* I really don't remember, but we don't have to stay to the end if you don't like it. We can leave if you really want to.
- Man* All right. Let's leave now before I fall asleep and start snoring.
- Woman* All right, all right, calm down, we'll go. Though I really think it's a shame to waste these seventy-five dollar tickets.
- Man* What? You paid that much for us to see this play? Next time, why don't we just rent a movie for two-fifty and stay home. I'm sure I'll enjoy that a lot more.

Questions 56 through 58 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman* All right, now. Before you step up to the tee, take one practice swing.
- Man* I know. And keep my eye on the ball. I remember everything you've told me.
- Woman* Good. And don't throw your club. That won't help matters at all. If you miss the ball, just stay calm and try again. You don't want to lose your concentration, so it's really important to stay calm.
- Man* All right, all right. I get it. Will you be quiet now so I can try hitting the ball?

Questions 59 through 61 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* I guess I should leave for the airport soon. My plane takes off at three-thirty, and I'm supposed to be there at least an hour ahead of time.
- Woman* You'd better get going, then. It's almost one o'clock. If you leave now, the subway should get you there in plenty of time.
- Man* Yes, but I don't think I want to go on the subway with all my luggage. I'll take a taxi instead. It'll cost more, but I think it's better.
- Woman* You're right. It'll be much easier for you that way. You'll be back Sunday morning, right? I can pick you up at the airport then if you want me to.

Questions 62 through 64 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman* Is this elevator going up or down?
- Man* It's going up. What floor would you like, please?
- Woman* I need the furniture department on floor 7. And hurry. There's a great sale there today, and I don't want to miss it. I'm planning to refurnish my whole apartment.
- Man* Relax. The sale lasts all week. It started on Monday and won't be over until Friday, and you'll be there in less than a minute.

Questions 65 through 67 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* Come on, stop it, don't get me wet. I'm really not in the mood for a swim.
- Woman* You'll like it once you get in. I promise. Come on, I'll race you across the pool.
- Man* I really don't want to. I'm too cold to get in the water. You go ahead without me.
- Woman* Oh, just try it once. It's fun. Once you start moving, you'll warm up.
- Man* I mean it. I don't want to. Go on and enjoy yourself and I'll meet you back at the car.

Questions 68 through 70 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman* You two go in your car. I know where the restaurant is, so you can follow me.
- Man* OK, but don't drive too fast. I don't want to lose you on the road. We don't have to be there for another fifteen minutes, anyhow.
- Woman* Don't worry. I'll drive really slowly so you won't get lost. There's no parking at the restaurant, so you should try to park in front of the bookstore. You can usually find a space there.
- Man* I don't want to park on the street. Isn't there a garage at the hotel?
- Woman* Yes, I think there is, but there's a charge for parking there, and I'm sure it isn't cheap. But go ahead and put your car there if you want.

PART 4 (PAGES 97–99)

Questions 71 through 73 refer to the following weather report.

It's another hot and humid summer day. We can expect warm and sunny weather for most of the morning, but be prepared for the clouds that will roll in before noon. There will be rain showers starting in the early afternoon, but don't despair, the skies will clear up again by early evening, and we should enjoy pleasantly cool temperatures overnight. That will be a welcome relief from the high temperatures we have been experiencing lately. There will be more of the same weather tomorrow and for the rest of the week, with sunny mornings and cloudy, rainy afternoons. So enjoy the few hours of early sunshine while you can.

Questions 74 through 76 refer to the following recorded announcement.

You have reached the dental office of Dr. Richard Miller. If this is an emergency, please hang up and dial 800-555-3212, and an emergency operator will assist you. Our office hours are from eight thirty A.M. until four P.M. Monday through Thursday. The office is closed on Friday. If you wish to make an appointment, please call again during our regular office hours. If you wish to leave a message for Dr. Miller, please wait for the beep, then begin recording your message. If you wish to speak directly with the doctor, please leave a message and he will call you back as soon as possible.

Questions 77 through 79 refer to the following news report.

The popular café Stonebark has announced that it will be expanding its business into other countries. The first overseas branch will open in Melbourne on March 1st. More Stonebark openings will soon follow in other locations throughout Australia and New Zealand. Stonebark also plans to open cafés in several Asian countries before the end of the year. In order to generate more interest in their business, Stonebark has announced a monthly contest for its customers. Starting in April, Stonebark customers will be able to visit the company's website to vote for their favorite Stonebark coffee flavor. Each month, the winning flavor will be featured at discount prices in Stonebark cafés throughout the country. Stonebark is the fastest-growing specialty coffee chain in the country and is well posed to become an international favorite in the near future, as well.

Questions 80 through 82 refer to the following advertisement.

Rent-A-Computer lets you rent a computer by the day, month, or year, so that you can have your computer for the exact amount of time that you need it. We carry all brands and models of computers. Whether you need a computer for home, school, or office use, we can help you find the one that best suits your needs. Short-term leasing contracts are available, too. Need help getting your computer set up? All our contracts include initial set up and a free troubleshooting hotline. Do you want to own your own computer? We also sell refurbished computers at a price you can afford. Visit us at the Crystalltown Mall to find out what we can do for you, and take a computer home with you today. We're open Monday through Saturday from 10:30 A.M. until 8:30 P.M.

Questions 83 through 85 refer to the following news item.

Seismologists report that an earthquake was recorded in the northern islands of Japan today at approximately 6:30 A.M. Tremors were felt as far away as Hawaii. This is the third earthquake that has occurred in that area since the beginning of this year. The last one occurred just two months ago. Fortunately, no one was reported hurt, and there was little damage to property. According to scientists, this recent series of minor tremors indicate that a more serious incident could occur in that area in the near future.

Questions 86 through 88 refer to the following announcement.

Friendly Skies flight 58 departing for Honolulu and San Francisco is now ready for boarding. All passengers who have not already done so should proceed through passport control and report immediately to gate 16. Please have your ticket ready to show the gate attendant. Remember, you may have one small carry-on bag only. Passengers with extra baggage will be required to check it with the gate attendant before boarding the plane. Passengers with small children may go to the head of the line.

Questions 89 through 91 refer to the following announcement.

Attention employees. Employee parking is permitted on the second and third levels of the parking garage. You must have a parking sticker clearly displayed on the front left windshield of your car in order to park there. Parking stickers are available free of charge from the security office upon presentation of your employee identification card. Cars without parking stickers or with improperly displayed stickers will be ticketed and towed. Please take note of the following: the yellow spaces near the door are reserved for management, and the blue spaces are for all other employees. The red spaces are reserved for maintenance vehicles. Employees or visitors parking in the red spaces with or without parking stickers will have their cars ticketed and towed.

Questions 92 through 94 refer to the following announcement.

On your visit, you will see the Monument of Independence. Coming up on your left is the United Nations Building, our next stop. While touring the building, please stay with your guide, and please be back on the bus by two o'clock. It is important to return on time. We will not be able to wait for latecomers. If you are left behind, you will be responsible for returning to the hotel on your own. The bus will leave at exactly two o'clock in order to arrive at our next stop, the historic City Hall building, by 2:30. We will spend three hours there enjoying the architecture and learning about the building's history. There will also be time for browsing the gift shop. We will leave City Hall at exactly 5:30 for dinner at the renowned downtown restaurant Bavaria.

Questions 95 through 97 refer to the following advertisement.

Barry's Bookstore is going out of business. This is our final month, and everything in the store must go! Come in today for the most amazing bargains you've ever seen. You'll find our lowest prices ever on school texts, books, magazines, calendars, CDs, DVDs, and more. All paperback books are half off. So hurry on down to Barry's before we are gone forever. We're located downtown, at the corner of Queen Street and Trafalgar Road, one block from the Queen Street subway station. Our special holiday hours are nine A.M. to nine P.M. Monday through Friday, and nine A.M. to midnight on Saturday. Closed on Sunday.

Questions 98 through 100 refer to the following weather report.

This is your local weather update with meteorologist Chris Lee. We can look forward to a beautiful evening, with warm temperatures and a lovely sunset. Sunset will occur at 8:30, and the beach is the perfect place to watch it. It's better to stay on shore, though. There is a fog warning out for small boats tonight. A light fog will roll in just after sunset and stay with us all night. The sun rises tomorrow morning at 5:45. Light winds in the morning will blow the fog out to sea, so we'll enjoy sunshine and more warm temperatures tomorrow afternoon. Take advantage of the nice weather now because rain is predicted for later in the week.

AUDIOSCRIPT

PRACTICE TEST FOUR

PART 1 (PAGES 129–134)

Example:

- (A) They're leaving the room.
 - (B) They're turning on the machine.
 - (C) They're standing near the table.
 - (D) They're reading the newspaper.
1. (A) She's wearing protective clothing.
(B) She's buying a new hat.
(C) She's storing food in jars.
(D) She's dressing for a party.
 2. (A) The water glass is empty.
(B) The swimmers are racing.
(C) The man is cleaning the pool.
(D) The guest is relaxing by the pool.
 3. (A) The man is putting the suitcase into the trunk.
(B) The woman is walking behind the man.
(C) The couple is getting out of the car.
(D) The bags are being weighed.
 4. (A) She's closing the notebook.
(B) She's filling out a form.
(C) She's checking the bookshelves.
(D) She's cleaning the table.
 5. (A) The cord is being cut.
(B) The telephone booth is on the corner.
(C) The woman is on the phone.
(D) The tourist is studying the map.
 6. (A) The panes are in the frames.
(B) The planes are at their gates.
(C) The trains are in the station.
(D) The cranes are on the wharf.
 7. (A) He's trying to catch a mouse.
(B) He's holding a pad of paper.
(C) He's examining his eyes.
(D) He's working at his computer.
 8. (A) The ferry is crossing the water.
(B) The passengers are boarding at the pier.
(C) The sailboat is in the harbor.
(D) The tanker is in dry dock.

9. (A) The customers are waiting for a table.
(B) The people are reading their newspapers.
(C) The library is open at night.
(D) The menus are being printed.
10. (A) He's pouring a cup of coffee.
(B) He's emptying his pockets.
(C) He's spilling the liquid.
(D) He's brewing a pot of coffee.

PART 2 (PAGE 135)

Example:

Where is the meeting room?

- (A) To meet the new director.
 - (B) It's the first room on the right.
 - (C) Yes, at two o'clock.
11. What time will the bank open?
(A) It opens at 8 A.M.
(B) The door is open.
(C) The bank has a large clock.
 12. I come to this park a lot.
(A) I always use this parking lot.
(B) Me too. I like to be outside.
(C) I don't go out when it's dark.
 13. Why are you walking so quickly?
(A) Sue talks very fast.
(B) I'm late for a meeting.
(C) They enjoy walking.
 14. Who may I say is calling?
(A) My name is Ralph Smith.
(B) You're calling my mother.
(C) You didn't tell me who called.
 15. When do you expect your visitor?
(A) Her visit was too short.
(B) He should arrive any minute.
(C) I'll visit there next week.
 16. Whose car shall we take?
(A) It's shallow.
(B) We took the bus.
(C) Let's take my car.

17. How hungry are you?
(A) Not very, but I could eat.
(B) I've never been to Hungary.
(C) Because I haven't eaten.
18. Mr. Sato called while you were out.
(A) Thanks. I'll call him back later.
(B) The phone needs repairs.
(C) I put the file over there.
19. Do I have any messages?
(A) Yes, your wife called at noon.
(B) I had a massage.
(C) No one has seen us for ages.
20. Why is the ground wet?
(A) He hasn't grown up yet.
(B) It rained all morning.
(C) Because it's round.
21. Where are the invoices?
(A) They're in the files.
(B) Her voice is low.
(C) The invoice is paid.
22. Why don't you take a vacation?
(A) I'll take them with me.
(B) I'm too busy at work.
(C) I take public transportation.
23. It's supposed to rain tomorrow.
(A) I never take the train.
(B) Yes, we can talk again tomorrow.
(C) Then it won't be a good day for the beach.
24. What color will you paint the walls?
(A) I think green's a good color.
(B) Because he painted it blue.
(C) He read the poster on the wall.
25. Do any of you like sugar with your coffee?
(A) He doesn't like cigars.
(B) We all like sugar with our coffee.
(C) Sugar's very sweet.
26. How much time will it take to finish the building?
(A) The architect thinks about three more months.
(B) The building is thirty stories high.
(C) We'll be here about six o'clock.
27. Whose newspaper is on the table?
(A) The table is by the window.
(B) It's our new table.
(C) That newspaper belongs to me.
28. Did the mail come yet?
(A) No, we'll eat later.
(B) Yes, the mail is on your desk.
(C) Nobody came this morning.
29. Ms. Green's plane arrives at three o'clock this afternoon.
(A) I'll pick her up at the airport.
(B) I already have my ticket.
(C) I think she looks the same.
30. Why are you working late?
(A) You never work at night.
(B) Because my work is finished.
(C) I have to finish this report.
31. Where should the applicants wait?
(A) Let them sit in my office.
(B) We applied for a job here.
(C) They waited for over an hour.
32. Can you recommend a good hotel?
(A) I don't have a reservation.
(B) That's not good enough.
(C) I like the new hotel by the river.
33. Which do you prefer, a pen or a pencil?
(A) My pencil needs sharpening.
(B) I prefer to write with a pen.
(C) This pen writes well.
34. This copy machine is always breaking down.
(A) It's time for a coffee break.
(B) Maybe we should buy a new one.
(C) There's one in town.
35. How many employees do you have?
(A) I have nine employees.
(B) My employees work very hard.
(C) Because we pay well.
36. Where did you leave your coat?
(A) I left it on the bus.
(B) I bought my coat last year.
(C) Leave your coat at the door.
37. When will the weather get warmer?
(A) They'll get her one tomorrow.
(B) Whenever she wants.
(C) Not until summer.
38. Who's copying the report?
(A) The reporter asked the questions.
(B) The clerk is making five copies.
(C) The copyright date is 2003.

39. Is your chair comfortable?
 (A) No, it's very uncomfortable.
 (B) Yes, the chairman is available.
 (C) He's neither fair nor capable.
40. How far is your office from here?
 (A) Not bad, thank you.
 (B) It's only about a mile.
 (C) I can hear very well.

PART 3 (PAGES 136–138)

Questions 41 through 43 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* Could you tell me where you keep the paper cups? I've looked everywhere, but I can't seem to find them.
- Woman* There should be some in the cabinet over the sink. That's where we usually keep them.
- Man* I already looked there. You must be all out of cups. I guess I'll have to go down to the coffee shop and get a cup of tea there.
- Woman* Oh, you wanted hot drink cups, not water cups. I have some right here in the supply closet. There's sugar in here, too, if you want it, and there's milk in the refrigerator.
- Man* OK, great. Thanks. Now, is there something I can use to heat the water up in?

Questions 44 through 46 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman* Here's your key, Mr. Smith. You're in room three ten on the third floor. The elevator is just over there. Oh, and check-out time tomorrow is at noon.
- Man* That won't be a problem. I'll need to leave here by 5:30 in the morning to catch an early flight.
- Woman* Will you need a wake-up call, then?
- Man* Yes, please. Could you have someone call me at 4:45? And since I'm leaving so early, I'll just go ahead and settle my bill now.

Questions 47 through 49 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* I know I'm late. I'm sorry. I left home early, but traffic was tied up all over the city because of the weather, and my bus was late again.
- Woman* That may be, but this has really gone too far. It's the third time this month that you've been late. It's getting to be a bad habit with you.
- Man* I know. I'm sorry. I'll come on time tomorrow, even if it means getting up at five. I promise I'll be on time for the rest of the week.
- Woman* Let's hope so because if this happens again, we'll have to do something about it.

Questions 50 through 52 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman* I need a screwdriver. Do you mind if I borrow yours?
- Man* Go right ahead. It's in my toolbox in the closet, but please don't forget to return it soon. I don't want to lose it, and I'll need to use it later, anyhow.
- Woman* Don't worry. You'll have it back before lunch. I just need it for a few minutes to tighten up some screws on this bookshelf.
- Man* Just put it on my desk when you're done. I'll use it to fix that squeaky chair before I go home tonight.

Questions 53 through 55 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* We always start our vacation the first week of August, and we spend the whole month out of town. We've been doing this for years.
- Woman* You're lucky you can take such a nice long vacation. Two or three weeks really isn't enough, is it?
- Man* No, it isn't. We're renting a house by the lake this time. I'm really looking forward to swimming everyday.
- Woman* Well, to each his own, I guess. I like to spend my vacations traveling to different cities. I like to be in a different place each day.
- Man* I find it more relaxing to stay in just one place. I remember when I was young, we always spent vacations at the lake. That's why I like to go there now.

Questions 56 through 58 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman* Could you help me choose some long-sleeved shirts for my husband? He takes a size sixteen. It's for his birthday, so I'd like to find something really nice.
- Man* Would you be interested in these? They're one-hundred percent cotton, and look how nice the details are. They're on sale this week for just 25 dollars apiece. That's a real bargain for shirts as nicely made as these.
- Woman* They're just right. That stitching around the cuffs and collars is very nice. I'll take two of the gray ones.

Questions 59 through 61 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* OK, now get in the left lane because you'll have to turn left at the next intersection. That's the street that goes toward the concert hall.
- Woman* But I can't turn left there. It's one way going to the right. Don't you see the sign?
- Man* Well, now what are we going to do? We don't have time to be driving around in circles. It's already 6:45, and the concert starts in 15 minutes. I told you we should've left home earlier.
- Woman* Well, look, there's an open space right here on the corner. Let's just park here and walk. It's not far. We can walk it in ten minutes easily.

Questions 62 through 64 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman* We ordered those new program brochures over a week ago, didn't we? Haven't they come back from the printer yet?
- Man* Yes, they have. They got here this morning. They're in those two white boxes on the floor of the supply room.
- Woman* Good. They got here just in time. I have to mail a hundred of them to Singapore this afternoon so that they'll have them in time for their conference.
- Man* Well, you'll find plenty there. We ordered a thousand.

Questions 65 through 67 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* Wendy, it's three o'clock. The meeting was at two. Do you realize that's the second meeting you've missed this week? What's going on with you?
- Woman* Why didn't you call me this morning to remind me that it was today? You know what a terrible memory I have, and I have so much on my mind right now with this project deadline.
- Man* I called six times, but I couldn't get through. Your line was busy all morning. Anyhow, the next meeting is on Friday, and you'd better be there.
- Woman* I will be if you call me Thursday to remind me about it.

Questions 68 through 70 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* Do you need me to do something for you? I'm still eating breakfast.
- Woman* Well, after you finish eating, can you drive me to school?
- Man* I don't see why you can't walk. It's a warm sunny day, and you could use the fresh air and exercise.
- Woman* Yes, it's a nice day now, but it might rain later. I heard it on the weather report.
- Man* Well, then, you'll just walk to school now, and if it rains later, you can always take a bus home.

PART 4 (PAGES 139–141)

Questions 71 through 73 refer to the following weather report.

In a noon bulletin, the Weather Center at the Municipal Airport reported that the airport had been closed this morning due to the heavy fog that rolled in overnight. The fog is expected to lift by early evening when cooler air moves into the area, and planes will be allowed to take off and land then. Many of today's flights have been canceled. Passengers who have tickets on a flight today should call their airline before leaving for the airport to find out whether their flight has been canceled. More poor weather conditions are expected over the next few days, and all people with air travel plans this week are advised to contact their airline to find out the status of their flights.

Questions 74 through 76 refer to the following announcement.

Attention passengers. The 6:50 A.M. nonstop express train from Union Station Washington to Penn Station New York is now ready for boarding. This is a two-hour forty-minute trip and the train is due to arrive in Penn Station at nine-thirty A.M. All passengers with tickets for the six-fifty nonstop express train to New York, please line up at Gate Ten. This is an all-reserved train. Passengers without prepaid reservations will not be allowed to board. Passengers may check their excess luggage at the gate at no extra charge. Please have your ticket ready to show to the gate attendant.

Questions 77 through 79 refer to the following message.

Thank you for calling the City Convention Bureau's hotel hotline, providing out-of-town visitors with local hotel information and a reservation service with participating hotels. We are sorry to inform our callers that all hotels are full for the period from August 15 through August 30. We regret the inconvenience. If you would like to be put on a hotel waiting list, at the sound of the tone please leave your name, phone number, dates you plan to visit the city, and the number of people in your party. We will contact you if a room that fits your needs becomes available. Thank you.

Questions 80 through 82 refer to the following announcement.

Thank you, Ms. Johnson, for your very informative report. It covered the topic quite thoroughly. I know many of you have questions for Ms. Johnson, but it's about 10:30 now, and we still have several points to cover before we break for lunch. So, before we continue with the next part of our board meeting and the question-and-answer period, why don't we take a short coffee break? Coffee and tea and fruit and pastries are available in the next room. We'll resume in fifteen minutes, and following a short question and answer period with Ms. Johnson, we'll hear Mr. Kim's report on the Harbor Project. I believe he has a slideshow to go along with his report, so it should be quite interesting.

Questions 83 through 85 refer to the following news item.

Following last Monday's heavy storm in the Wilmington Valley, flood waters from the Wilmington River have risen over twenty feet. Thousands of families have been evacuated from the region and are living with relatives and in shelters throughout the state. Fortunately, no loss of life has been reported, but property damage is estimated to be in the millions. The downtown districts of both Riverside and Wilmington Falls are completely flooded, and the areas have been closed to all visitors. It is doubtful whether the evacuees will be able to return to their homes any time soon. The president will tour the area on Friday. He will speak to the nation about the situation during his regular Saturday address.

Questions 86 through 88 refer to the following advertisement.

Is your house looking drab? Does it need a makeover? Carlos's Painting and Decorating can make your home look like new. We specialize in both interior and exterior painting. We also provide decorative painting services such as stenciling and marblizing. We help you choose colors and designs to suit your needs and tastes, and we supply all the paint. Let Carlos's Painting and Decorating turn your house into someplace special. Ask your neighbors; they probably use us. You can count on our experience. We've been painting homes in this city for 13 years. Don't wait. Call us today.

Questions 89 through 91 refer to the following special announcement.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is your captain speaking. Because of the large number of planes waiting to take off, twenty-five to be exact, we can expect to sit on the runway for a good fifteen minutes or so. I ask you all to be patient, and we'll be airborne soon. In the meantime, please remain in your seats. Turn off your cell phones and obey the no-smoking sign. Approximately 20 minutes after take-off, the flight attendants will begin serving drinks. In order to keep you waiting no longer than necessary, they will be coming around the cabin now to take your order. Thank you for your patience.

Questions 92 through 94 refer to the following recorded announcement.

Hello. You have reached the Center for the Performing Arts. Tonight in the small Concert Hall is the Young Musicians Recital at 8 P.M. In the large Concert Hall is the New Company Orchestra at 7:30. For ticket information, please press 1. For directions to the Center, press 2. To leave a message for any of the Center staff, press 3. To get on our mailing list to receive our monthly schedules, wait until you hear the beep at the end of this message. Then speak your name and address slowly and clearly. Press the pound sign when you are finished.

Questions 95 through 97 refer to the following weather report.

Welcome to the Wednesday evening weather report. Tonight will be clear and cold, followed by sunny skies tomorrow. Skies will remain clear through Thursday night and into Friday. Unfortunately, this spell of pleasant weather will end soon. Heavy snows are expected this weekend, with snow beginning to fall late Friday evening before midnight. Snow will continue through Saturday morning. Accumulations of 10 to 12 inches are expected before the snow ends late Saturday afternoon. Listeners are advised not to travel unless absolutely necessary. Make sure you have plenty of water and food on hand, as well as candles and flashlights in case of power outages. Relax, stay home, and enjoy the snow! Stay tuned to this station for periodic updates on weather conditions.

Questions 98 through 100 refer to the following announcement.

Welcome to our annual conference. Before we get started with this morning's program, we need to go over some changes to the schedule. Our first group speaker will begin her presentation thirty minutes later than the original time. She will now speak at nine-fifteen, instead of at eight forty-five, in our main meeting room. At twelve o'clock, lunch will be served in the Red River Room, while the Blue Mountain Room will be used for dinner. This evening, as listed in your pre-printed schedules, you may choose to attend another presentation or see a play. We have also just added another activity for your entertainment, dancing at Club Central. Music will be performed by the popular local band Little Joe and the Wildcats. Tickets may be purchased from the registration table during lunch.

ANSWER KEYS

ANSWER KEY

PRACTICE TEST ONE

PART 1 (PAGES 3–8)

Example:

- (A) They're leaving the room.
 - (B) They're turning on the machine.
 - (C) They're standing near the table.
 - (D) They're reading the newspaper.
1. (A) The fuel truck is by the jet. Choice (B) is incorrect because the plane's fuel tank may be low, but the plane is not flying low. It also confuses the similar sounding word *crane* for *plane*. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *plan* with *plane* and uses the associated word *fuel*. Choice (D) confuses the similar sounds *playing* and *plane* and *jet* and *wet*.
 2. (C) The technician is looking at the gauges and dials to check how the systems are functioning. Choices (A), (B), and (D) misidentify the occupation and location.
 3. (B) The speaker is addressing the group. Choice (A) is incorrect because the audience is listening to the speaker, not to a concert. Choice (C) is a different context; the audience may be workers, but they are sitting, not returning. Choice (D) is out of context; these are not musicians in an orchestra with a conductor.
 4. (D) The people are shaking hands. Choice (A) confuses *rubbing their fingers* and *shaking hands*. Choice (B) misidentifies the action and the body part. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *band* and *hand*.
 5. (D) The trainer is in front of the group. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds *conductor* with *instructor* and the similar words *train* with *trainer*. Choice (B) confuses the word *course*, which has the meaning of a ship's chosen path (associated word *captain*) and a training session. Choice (C) associates *teacher* with *trainer* and is incorrect because the woman is standing by a chart, not behind a desk.
 6. (C) The bus's storage bins are open. Choices (A) and (B) are out of context. Choice (D) is incorrect because the *bins*, not *boxes*, are empty.
 7. (B) Smoke is coming from the chimney. Choice (A) confuses *fireplace* and *chimney*. Choice (C) is incorrect because there is smoke coming from the chimney, not fire coming from a skyscraper. Choice (D) confuses the similar words *fired* (to be terminated) and *fire* (burning flames) by associating *fire* with *smoke*.
 8. (B) The people are having a discussion. Choice (A) is incorrect because there are coffee cups, but no one is making coffee. Choice (C) repeats *cups*, which are on the table. Choice (D) is incorrect because they are not using a calculator.
 9. (B) The waiter is clearing the table. Choice (A) confuses the similar phrases *buying an umbrella* and *by an umbrella*. Choice (C) is something a waiter would do but is not what he's doing in the picture. Choice (D) confuses the similar-sounding words *waiting* for *waiter* and *restroom* for *restaurant*.

10. (D) A traveler is sitting on his suitcase on the platform waiting for a train. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds *train* and *trainer* and repeats the word *watch*, which the man is looking at. Choice (B) uses the associated words *tourist* and *bag*, but the man is checking the time, not his bag. Choice (C) confuses the associated word *washing* for *watching*, and the man is holding up his *hand* to check the time. He is probably not a pilot of a plane.

PART 2 (PAGE 9)

Example:

Where is the meeting room?

(A) To meet the new director.

(B) It's the first room on the right.

(C) Yes, at two o'clock.

11. (A) *How about the front row* offers a suggestion of *where to sit*. Choice (B) answers the question *when*, not *where*. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *sit* and *it*.
12. (A) *It is. I eat here often*. The second speaker agrees that it is a good restaurant. Choice (B) confuses *rest* with the similar-sounding word *restaurant*. Choice (C) confuses *late* with the similar-sounding word *great*.
13. (A) *It costs a hundred thirty dollars* answers *how much*. Choices (B) and (C) repeat the word *suit* but do not answer *how much*.
14. (C) *My secretary took the message* answers *who took it*. Choices (A) and (B) repeat the words *phone* and *telephone* but do not answer the question.
15. (A) *I'll have dinner about 6 P.M.* answers *what time* with the future meaning of the present progressive *are eating*. Choice (B) associates *dined* with *dinner*. Choice (C) repeats the word *dinner* but does not answer the question.
16. (C) *Yes, it came an hour ago* answers *has the mail arrived* by providing a time. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds *jet* and *yet*. Choice (B) confuses the similar sounds *failed* and *mail*.
17. (C) *It'll probably rain soon*. The second speaker concludes that a cloudy sky will lead to rain. Choice (A) confuses *crowded* with the similar-sounding word *cloudy*. Choice (B) confuses *guy* with the similar-sounding word *sky*.
18. (B) *I hoped my aunt would come* answers *who did you expect*. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds *accept* and *expect*. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *suspect* and *expect* and *came* and *come*.
19. (A) *It's at the end of the hall* answers *where*. Choices (B) and (C) repeat the word *accountant* but do not answer the question.
20. (B) *There are about fifteen* answers *how many*. Choice (A) repeats the word *class* but does not answer the question. Choice (C) repeats the word *students* but does not answer the question.
21. (C) *She only reads business magazines* answers *which magazines does she read*. Choice (A) uses the word *magazine* but does not answer *which*. Choice (B) confuses the past pronunciation of *read* with the present pronunciation of *read*.
22. (A) *Then I'll call back another time*. Since Mr. Williams isn't in the office now, the speaker decides to call back another time. Choice (B) associates *works* with *office*. Choice (C) repeats the word *office*.
23. (B) *No, it won't* answers *will it be finished by eight o'clock*. Choice (A) repeats *o'clock*. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *reporter* and *report*.
24. (A) *Because* usually states a reason that answers a *why* question. Choice (B) confuses the similar sounds *get* (receive) and *get up* (get out of bed). Choice (C) repeats the word *early*, but the verb is in the past tense and the subject is *you*, not *I*.
25. (C) *No, I'd prefer a salad* is a polite response to the request. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds *thinner* and *dinner*. Choice (B) answers *when did you have dinner*.

26. (A) *I learned when I was young* answers *when*. Choice (B) repeats the word *swim* but is in the present tense. Choice (C) confuses the similar words *learned* and *learn* but does not answer the question.
27. (B) *About three thousand dollars* answers *how much*. Choice (A) uses *because*, which usually answers a *why* question. Choice (C) repeats the word *car* but does not answer the question.
28. (C) *Because* usually states a reason that answers a *why* question. Choice (A) uses *shirt* but does not answer *why*. Choice (B) confuses the words *change* (coins) and *change* (to substitute).
29. (C) *Western film* is a genre of movies. Choice (A) confuses the words *about* (near a time) and *about* (concerning). Choice (B) confuses the similar sounds *moved* and *movie*.
30. (A) *I'm so happy to hear that*. The second speaker is happy about the first speaker's good situation. Choice (B) uses the word *love* in a different context. Choice (C) confuses *above* with the similar-sounding word *love*.
31. (A) *She left at noon* answers *when* the doctor left. Choice (B) confuses the similar sounds *docked* and *doctor*. Choice (C) confuses the similar words *left* (remaining) and *leave* (to depart).
32. (B) *We didn't have time to type it* answers *why* the letter was not typed. Choice (A) confuses the words *type* (kind) and *typed* (to write on a computer/typewriter). Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *little* and *letter*.
33. (A) *Here, you can use my pen* is a response to the implied request for a pen: *Who has a black ink pen?* Choices (B) and (C) use *black* and *blacken* but do not answer the request.
34. (A) *No, . . . in a hospital* answers the *yes/no* question. Choice (B) confuses the similar sounds *barn* and *born*. Choice (C) uses the similar-sounding word *bored* for *born at*.
35. (B) *Cold cereal and fruit* answers *what*. Choice (A) answers *when is breakfast*. Choice (C) answers *why*.
36. (C) *About three hundred pages* answers *how many*. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds *age* and *page*. Choice (B) answers *what color are the pages*.
37. (C) *I'll pick some up* indicates that the second speaker plans to buy some more envelopes in the afternoon, because the people *are almost out of envelopes* (the envelopes are almost all gone). Choice (A) associates *address* with *envelope*. Choice (B) uses the word *out* in a different context.
38. (B) *The manager earned the most* answers *who*. Choice (A) uses the related words *money* and *earning* but does not answer the question. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *earned* and *learned*.
39. (C) *At 7:30* answers *when will dinner be served*. Choice (A) repeats the word *served* but does not answer *when*. Choice (B) associates *diner* with *dinner*.
40. (A) *Take the number 14 bus* advises the questioner correctly. Choice (B) uses the past tense. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *talk* and *take*.

PART 3 (PAGES 10–12)

41. (A) The man wants the woman to type a letter. Choice (B) confuses *sweater* with the similar-sounding word *letter*. Choice (C) repeats the word *lunch*. Choice (D) is when the woman should mail the letter.
42. (C) The woman says that she is copying a report. Choice (A) is what she will do next. Choice (B) uses the word *course* in a different context. Choice (D) confuses sending e-mail with mailing a letter.
43. (B) The man says *I'll be in my office*. Choice (A) associates *restaurant* with *lunch*. Choice (C) confuses *post office* with *office*. Choice (D) is confused with the woman's copying a report.
44. (C) The man says *Wednesday before noon*. Choice (B), *Monday afternoon*, is what was promised. Choice (A) is confused with choice (B), and choice (D) is confused with the correct answer, which sounds similar.

45. (D) The installers brought the wrong kind of phone. Choice (A) uses the word *order* out of context. Choice (B) confuses *appointment* with the similar-sounding word *disappointment*. Choice (C) is incorrect because the order was mixed up, not placed too late.
46. (D) The woman says that they have been waiting for the phones for *over a month*. Choices (A) and (B) repeat the word *week*. Choice (C) repeats *month*.
47. (D) Twelve dozen is the total number of pens the man wants. Choice (A) is the number of purple pens he orders. Choice (B) is the number of black pens he orders. Choice (C) is the number of red pens he orders.
48. (D) The man orders red, black, and purple pens. Choices (A) and (B) confuse *green* with the similar-sounding word *see*. Choice (C) confuses *blue* with the similar-sounding word *two*.
49. (B) The man hands the woman a 100-dollar bill. Choice (A) uses the word *check* out of context. Choice (C) uses the word *bill* out of context. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
50. (A) The speakers are talking at the end of a meal. Choice (B) associates *grocery store* with the discussion of food. Choice (C) confuses *book* with the similar-sounding word *cook*. Choice (D) associates *bakery* with *cake*.
51. (C) The man says *Have some more dessert*. Choice (A) is what the man already did. Choice (B) confuses *coughing* with the similar-sounding word *coffee*. Choice (D) confuses *sing* with the similar-sounding word *thing*.
52. (C) The woman says *I'd love a cup of coffee*. Choice (A) confuses *book* with the similar-sounding word *cook*. Choice (B) repeats the word *cake*. Choice (D) confuses *mail* with the similar-sounding word *meal*.
53. (B) The speakers are discussing the woman's health, and the woman calls the man *doctor*, so he must be a physician. Choice (A) associates *travel agent* with *vacation*. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) associates *golfer* with *play some golf*.
54. (B) The woman is ruining her health by working too much and never relaxing. Choice (A) associates *job* with *work*. Choice (C) confuses *walk* with the similar-sounding word *work*. Choice (D) repeats the word *vacation*.
55. (D) The woman says she may *take on an assistant*. Choice (A) associates *health club* with *ruining your health*. Choice (B) repeats the word *golf*. Choice (C) repeats the word *vacation*.
56. (B) The speakers agree that they don't like the heat and humidity of the summer months. Choices (A) and (C) are things that they like. Choice (D) uses the word *stand* in a different context.
57. (A) The woman says that it is a sunny day. Choice (B) describes the rain in the spring. Choice (C) describes the weather in the summer. Choice (D) confuses *icy* with the similar-sounding word *nice*.
58. (B) The woman says *a sunny September day like today*. Choice (A) confuses *May* with the similar-sounding word *day*. Choices (C) and (D) sound similar to the correct answer.
59. (B) The woman asks the man to help her find her *boots and umbrella*. Choice (A) is what the man is wearing. Choice (C) associates *bus ticket* with *bus*. Choice (D) associates *watch* with *time*.
60. (C) The man is wearing a raincoat and the woman is looking for her boots and umbrella, so it must be raining. Choice (A) confuses *hot* with the similar-sounding word *got*. Choice (B) confuses *cold* with the similar-sounding word *coat*. Choice (D) confuses *mist* with the similar-sounding word *miss*.

61. (A) The woman says the bus will leave in 15 minutes. Choices (B) and (C) confuse *twenty* with the similar-sounding word *plenty*. Choice (D) sounds similar to the correct answer.
62. (A) The man says that he lives by the school. Choice (B) is where he used to live. Choice (C) is confused with *Mountain View*, the name of the man's street. Choice (D) confuses *pool* with the similar-sounding word *school*.
63. (C) The woman says that she drives to work. Choice (A) is how the man gets to work. Choice (B) confuses *train* with the similar-sounding word *rain*. Choice (D) is how the woman thought that the man gets to work.
64. (B) The woman says that she will pick the man up at 7:30. Choices (A), (C), and (D) sound similar to the correct answer.
65. (B) She didn't have time to buy a newspaper. Choice (A) associates *money* with *buy*. Choice (C) confuses *delivered on time* with the man's suggestion to *have it delivered*. Choice (D) confuses *yesterday's instead* with *yesterday's, either*.
66. (D) The man says *You should have it delivered*. Choice (A) is what the woman says she doesn't have time to do. Choice (B) is what the man did. Choice (C) is not mentioned.
67. (B) The man says *let me tell you about the story I read on today's front page*. Choice (A) uses the word *story* in a different context. Choice (C) repeats the word *buy*. Choice (D) repeats the word *page*.
68. (D) The woman says that she went to bed after 11:00. Choices (A), (B), and (C) sound similar to the correct answer.
69. (C) The woman usually gets eight hours of sleep. Choice (A) refers to the time she got up this morning. Choice (B) is the number of hours of sleep she got last night. Choice (D) confuses *ten* with the similar-sounding word *than*.

70. (A) The woman says *I had some extra work to finish*. Choice (B) uses the word *work* in a different context. Choice (C) confuses *reading* with the similar-sounding word *ready*. Choice (D) is the man's guess.

PART 4 (PAGES 13–15)

71. (B) The company's name is Office Supplies, Incorporated. Choice (A) confuses *office space* with *office supplies*. Choice (C) associates *down pillows* with *reduce*, by taking the word *down* out of context. Choice (D) confuses the similar-sounding word (*sail*)boats with *sale*.
72. (B) The sale lasts from Thursday through Saturday. Choices (A) and (C) are not mentioned. Choice (D) confuses *eight days* with *8 A.M.*
73. (C) The sale ends Saturday at 6 P.M. Choice (A) is when the sale begins. Choice (B) is the middle of the sale. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
74. (A) Yesterday's weather was rainy. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choices (C) and (D) are the forecasts for the weekend.
75. (A) It might snow this evening. Choices (B) and (C) are not mentioned. Choice (D) is when the weather will be sunny.
76. (D) The speaker says that the temperature on the weekend will be around 11 degrees. Choices (A) and (B) are confused with the *freezing rain* that will happen this evening. Choice (C) confuses *seven* with the similar-sounding word *eleven*.
77. (D) This news item is a warning about electrical demand exceeding supply. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are incorrect because the second sentence uses the verb *warn*, and there is no evident analysis, review, or correction.
78. (B) Summer is when this would be heard because it is in the present tense and *hot summer*, *air conditioners*, and *fans* are all mentioned. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect because the tense is in the present.

79. (A) When excessive use exceeds supply, then a power failure occurs. Choices (B) and (C) repeat the words *demand* and *supply* but are the opposite of what causes failure. Choice (D) uses the word *fans*, but *poor quality* is not mentioned as a reason for power failure.
80. (D) Potential travelers are listening to this announcement. Choices (A) and (C) are those who are busy. Choice (B) associates *telephone line technicians* with *callers* and *on the line*.
81. (A) *All the agents are busy* answers *why*. Choice (B) associates *late* with *delay*. Choice (C) uses *fares* but is the opposite of what is stated. Choice (D) associates *strike* (picket line) with *on the line*.
82. (B) The message says *International travelers should arrive three hours ahead of time*. Choice (A) is when domestic travelers should arrive. Choice (C) confuses *four* with the similar-sounding word *before*. Choice (D) confuses *five* with the similar-sounding word *arrive*.
83. (B) Managers are attending the management improvement luncheon. Choice (A) associates *teachers* with the fact that *Mr. Margalis was a trainer*. Choice (C) confuses the fact that *they are at a luncheon* with *waiters*. Choice (D) confuses Mr. Margalis's work in *his garden* with *gardeners*.
84. (B) Mr. Margalis is a retired manager trainer. Choice (A) is the opposite of what he is. Choice (C) confuses *speechless* with the fact that he is giving a speech. Choice (D) is incorrect because he worked for the last twenty years, meaning he is not young.
85. (C) It is a luncheon, so a *dining hall* is the logical choice. Choice (A) associates his *gardening* with a *garden*. Choice (B) associates *office* with *management*. Choice (D) confuses the similar sounds *train* (locomotive with cars) and *trainer* (one who teaches).
86. (A) A special pass is needed to enter. Choice (B) uses the word *authorized*, but *pass* is not mentioned. Choice (C) confuses *secure* with *security*. Choice (D) confuses *hunting license* and *driver's license*.
87. (C) Passes may be obtained at the Security Office. Choice (A) confuses the similar words *secure* and *security*. Choice (B) is *who may enter* but is not who can issue passes. Choice (D) uses the word *license*, but there is no mention of *bureau*.
88. (C) Visitors are asked to return the pass before exiting. Choice (A) uses the word *sign* in a different context. Choice (B) repeats the word *exit* and confuses *fee* with the similar-sounding word *three*. Choice (D) is confused with *You must keep your pass with you at all times during your visit*.
89. (B) Part-time work is mentioned in the third sentence. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
90. (D) Office skills are required. Choice (A) confuses *law degree* with *law firm*. Choice (B) associates *medical diploma* with *doctor's office*. Choice (C) confuses *advertising experience* with *advertising agency*.
91. (A) The advertisement says *All job applicants must visit our office to take a skills test*. Choice (B) is confused with *The results will be available immediately*. Choice (C) associates *application form* with *applicants*. Choice (D) confuses *employment* with the related word *unemployed* and repeats the word *law* in a different context.
92. (A) The time is 8:00 in the morning. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
93. (D) *Don't forget to take your umbrella* is the advice given. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not mentioned.
94. (B) *The skies are clear* is how the weatherperson describes the current situation. Choices (A) and (C) are the expectations for the afternoon. Choice (D) is a nickname for Chicago, the Windy City.

95. (C) The message states that this company *takes care of all your insurance needs*, and also mentions *policy* and an *agent*, both of which are associated with insurance companies. Choice (A) confuses *police* with the similar-sounding word *policy*. Choice (B) associates *travel agency* with *agent*. Choice (D) associates *alarm* with *security*.
96. (A) The message asks callers to press *one* in cases of emergency. Choice (B) is the number to press to talk about an existing policy. Choice (C) is the number to press to talk about a new policy. Choice (D) is the number to press to register a change of address.
97. (B) Visiting the company's website is one way to register a change of address. Choice (A) is the number to press to talk about an existing policy. Choice (C) is incorrect because the only options for this action are to visit the website or use an automated system. Choice (D) repeats the word *mail*.
98. (D) This announcement is made to encourage shoppers at a mall to eat at the mall restaurant. Choice (A) associates *school* with *children*. Choice (B) is a place where there are restaurants, but people at airports do not hear announcements addressed to *shoppers*. Choice (C) associates *grocery store* with the different kinds of food mentioned.
99. (A) The announcer says that the special is *chicken à la king*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are food choices that are mentioned but not as specials.
100. (A) Children get a free toy with their meal. Choice (B) repeats the word *dessert*. Choice (C) repeats the word *vegetables*. Choice (D) repeats the word *entrance*.

PART 5 (PAGES 16–19)

101. (A) *In* is the correct preposition meaning *involved* or *sharing*. Choice (B) is impossible because *with* means *in the company of* and two companies cannot be one. Choice (C) means *originating from a source*. Choice (D) means *going in one side and coming out the other*.
102. (C) *Because* is a subordinate conjunction showing cause and effect with an expected result. Choice (A) is a subordinate conjunction showing a conditional. Choices (B) and (D) are relative pronouns.
103. (D) *Had been* is the correct past perfect verb for a past unreal condition in an *if* clause. Choice (A) is the past tense. Choice (B) is the simple present. Choice (C) is the present perfect.
104. (B) *Payable* is the shorter substitution for the relative clause *which are paid*. Choice (A) uses the past participle and cannot come after the causative verb *make*. Choice (C) uses the present participle and cannot come after the causative verb *make*. Choice (D) uses the simple present.
105. (C) The paired conjunction/adverb *both . . . and* is correct. Choices (A), (B), and (D) cannot be paired with *both*.
106. (B) *Although* is the correct subordinate conjunction showing unexpected result. Choice (A) shows expected result. Choice (C) continues the same idea. Choice (D) shows expected result.
107. (C) *At* is the correct preposition for a specific time. Choice (A) means *during (or at the end of) a period of time*. Choice (B) is incorrect for a specific time. Choice (D) is an article.
108. (A) *Therefore* is the correct adverb transition word showing an expected result. Choices (B), (C), and (D) all show an unexpected result.

109. (C) *Deliver* is the correct form of the verb after the causative verb *had*. Choice (A) is the present participle. Choice (B) is the infinitive. Choice (D) is the past participle.
110. (B) *Start* is the correct verb to show habitual aspect with *usually*. Choice (A) suggests an action started in the past. Choice (C) suggests an action happening right now. Choice (D) suggests an action starting in the past and continuing up to now.
111. (D) *Turned down* is the correct two-word verb showing rejection. Choice (A) means *discovered*. Choice (B) means *started a flow*. Choice (C) means *sent to another place*.
112. (C) *Had to buy* shows past necessity to complement the unexpected result from *even though*. Choices (A) and (D) are present tense and not parallel with *was* in the previous clause. Choice (B) shows past certainty.
113. (D) *Since* is the correct subordinate conjunction showing cause and effect. Choice (A) shows cause and effect but would need the past tense in the main clause to be parallel. Choice (B) is incorrect because of the present perfect use of *have become* in the main clause. Choice (C) means *although* or *during*.
114. (B) *Step down* is the logical choice meaning *retire*. Choice (A) means *leave a room or building*. Choice (C) means *go down from a higher place*. Choice (D) means *go in one side and come out another*.
115. (C) *After* is the correct subordinate conjunction showing a logical time relationship. Choice (A) shows cause and effect. Choice (B) expresses opposition. Choice (D) means *till that time and no longer*.
116. (B) *Interest* is the correct noun modifying *rates*. Choice (A) is the present participle. Choice (C) is the past participle. Choice (D) is the simple present third-person verb.
117. (A) *Put off* is the logical choice because it means *postpone*. Choice (B) means *set with*. Choice (C) means *clothe*. Choice (D) means *cause to do or connect on a phone*.
118. (C) *See* is the correct present tense verb in a future adverbial time clause. Choice (A) is the future tense and impossible in an adverbial time clause. Choice (B) is the present continuous, and *see* is usually a stative verb. Choice (D) is the present perfect continuous, and *see* is usually a stative verb.
119. (A) The correct word order places *ever* before the verb in a negative command using the auxiliary *do*. Choices (B) and (C) incorrectly use *never* with the auxiliary *do*. Choice (D) incorrectly places *ever* after *accept*.
120. (B) *When* is the correct subordinate conjunction expressing *at the same time*. Choices (A) and (C) show opposition. Choice (D) is a preposition.
121. (A) *With* is the correct preposition showing association. Choice (B) is not possible in this context. Choices (C) and (D) are both impossible with the verb *collaborate*.
122. (B) *Limited* is the correct *if*-clause verb for the second conditional. Choice (A) is the present participle. Choice (C) is the third conditional. Choice (D) is the present continuous.
123. (A) *Raise* is the correct infinitive. Choice (B) suggests some action that began in the past. Choices (C) and (D) suggest some progression.
124. (A) *Checked* is the correct choice with the causative verb *want*. Choice (B) adds an unnecessary *be*. Choice (C) is the present participle. Choice (D) is not correct with the causative verb *want*.
125. (D) *Therefore* shows cause and effect with an expected result. Choices (A) and (B) show opposition. Choice (C) is illogical because it needs a specific example of what she has done.

126. (C) *Representing*, which is a reduced modifying phrase, is the correct participle. Choice (A) is a noun. Choice (B) is a noun referring to a person. Choice (D) is a noun plus preposition and would be correct if it had a *the* before *representative* and commas around *Mr. James* to make it nonrestrictive.
127. (C) Adverbs of definite frequency may appear at the end of a clause. Choices (A), (B), and (D) all incorrectly place the adverb.
128. (D) *And* is the correct coordinate conjunction meaning *in addition to*. Choices (A) and (B) are not coordinate conjunctions and cannot be followed by a phrase. Choice (C) shows opposition.
129. (A) *While* expresses the idea of *during*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) all show cause and effect.
130. (B) *In* is the correct preposition for a city. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are all illogical prepositions of place.
131. (A) *Competitors* is the plural object of the preposition referring to people. Choice (B) is singular. Choices (C) and (D) are both adjectives.
132. (C) *Decision* is the noun and subject of the sentence. Choice (A) is an adjective. Choices (B) and (D) are verbs.
133. (A) *In* is the correct preposition for a city. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are all illogical prepositions of place.
134. (C) *Findings* means *results*. Choice (A) is a term that means *abandoned infants that have been found*. Choice (B) is the plural of something found. Choice (D) is the past tense of *find*.
135. (D) *Suspected* is the correct past tense verb to agree with *staff*. Choices (A) and (B) are both nouns. Choice (C) is an adjective.
136. (C) *Look up* means *to search for in a reference source*. Choice (A) means *to overlook*. Choice (B) means *to be careful*. Choice (D) means *to rely upon*.
137. (B) *Considered* is the correct passive of the verb. Choices (A) and (C) are both adjectives. Choice (D) is the active simple present form of the verb.
138. (D) The simple past of the verb is necessary because of the particular past time reference *a year ago*. Choice (A) is the simple present. Choice (B) is the present continuous. Choice (C) is the present perfect.
139. (C) *Awarded* is the correct simple past for a particular time in the past. Choice (A) is the present participle. Choice (B) is the past perfect and suggests a time further back in the past. Choice (D) is the simple present and suggests something habitual.
140. (A) *Spend* is the correct verb form to follow the causative verb *had*. Choice (B) is the infinitive. Choice (C) is the simple past. Choice (D) is the present participle.

PART 6 (PAGES 20–24)

141. (B) The candy company *makes*, or *manufactures*, candy. Choice (A) means *eat* or *use*. Choice (C) means *buy*. Choice (D) means *want*.
142. (C) When employees get hurt in an accident, then they don't go to work for a few days. Choice (A) means *stay away from*, but not by accident. Choice (B) means *add*. Choice (D) means *keep*.
143. (A) This is a comparative adjective form to describe people who work with cobots. Choice (B) is a comparative adverb. Choices (C) and (D) are nouns.
144. (D) *It* refers to the singular noun *a message*. Choice (A) is a plural pronoun. Choices (B) and (C) are used to refer to people, not things.
145. (C) After using something, you *sign out*. Choices (A) and (B) would form the verbs *sign in* and *sign up*, which are what you do before using something. Choice (D) cannot be used in this context.

146. (A) The program coordinator wants people to make few copies because they are expensive, or *costly*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) would not be likely reasons for making only a few copies.
147. (A) The adverb *quickly* explains how the writer wants the items shipped. Choices (B) and (C) are adjectives. Choice (D) is a noun.
148. (C) The writer wants the chairs to be the same colors as the desks, in other words, he wants them to *match*. Choices (A) and (B) have the opposite meaning. Choice (D) doesn't make sense in this context.
149. (A) This is an imperative verb form, telling the reader what to do. Choice (B) is a past tense verb. Choice (C) is an infinitive. Choice (D) is a future verb form.
150. (C) The person referred to is a *customer* who had ordered food at the restaurant called the Little Tea Room. Choice (A) is confused with the person to whom the letter is addressed. Choice (B) is associated with the hospital. Choice (D) is confused with the waitress who served the food.
151. (C) The modal *will* makes this a future tense verb. Choice (A) refers to an obligation. Choice (B) refers to a possibility. Choice (D) cannot be correctly used preceding a base form verb.
152. (A) The phrase *so that* means *in order that* or *for the purpose of*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) don't complete a phrase with this meaning.
154. (C) A college degree is required; however, a master's degree is not. Choices (A) and (B) are both mentioned in the announcement. Choice (D) is the same as *excellent communication skills*.
155. (D) This article is about the harm of excessive packaging. Choice (A) is confused with the reference to recycled materials, choice (B) is confused with the reference to computer software, and choice (C) is confused with the reference to garbage dumps, but these are all details, not the main idea.
156. (B) Products are packaged to make them more attractive. Choice (A) is contradicted by *it does not really protect the goods*. Choice (C) confuses the similar words *consumption* and *consumer*. Choice (D) associates *environmental* with *environmentalists*.
157. (B) The excessive wrapping ends up in the trash, which then ends up in the nation's garbage dumps. Choice (A) is what environmentalists would like to have happen to the wrapping. Choices (C) and (D) are contradicted by *end up in the garbage dumps*.
158. (C) This table compares the number of commuters and students who ride the bus. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (B) confuses *means of transportation* with *bus*. Choice (D) confuses the similar sounds *drivers* and *riders*.
159. (B) July had the most commuters. Choice (A) has the highest number of student riders. Choices (C) and (D) have lower numbers of riders.
160. (D) The buses were used least in December. Choices (A), (B), and (C) have higher numbers of riders.
161. (A) The rise in postal rates will force some companies to go into bankruptcy. Choices (B) and (C) are confused with another meaning of *drive*—to operate a vehicle. Choice (D) does not fit the context.

PART 7 (PAGES 25–43)

153. (D) A clerk in a clothing store would apply for this job because he or she would have two years' experience in the clothing industry. Choice (A) associates *engineer* with *professional*. Choice (B) associates *real estate agent* with *sales*. Choice (C) associates *professor* with *college degree*.

162. (A) The direct-marketing companies say the proposed postal rate increase will hurt their industry and drive some of them into bankruptcy. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) associates *postal employees* with *postal rates*; postal employees might be slightly affected by complaining customers. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
163. (C) Most direct-marketing companies use third class. Choice (A) confuses *book rate* and *catalog*. Choice (B) confuses *first class* with *the rise in first-class postage rates*. Choice (D) is the possible rise of third-class postage.
164. (B) A catalog house is a direct-marketing company, meaning that it markets products directly to the consumer by mail instead of advertising with a third party. Choice (A) confuses *postal clients* with *postal rate*. Choice (C) associates *financially stable company* with *bankruptcy*. Choice (D) is incorrect because catalog houses use third-class mail.
165. (A) Safety is the main focus of this passage. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are all mentioned but are individual components of the overall message of safety.
166. (D) One-Call is the service that individuals call in order to locate pipelines before digging. Choice (A) associates *call* with *telecommunications*. Choice (B) associates *excavating* with *digging*. Choice (C) is who should call One-Call before digging.
167. (C) They coordinate emergency readiness in case of a leak and/or fire. Choice (A) is what pipeline companies want to prevent. Choice (B) associates *drilling* with *pipelines*. Choice (D) is what controls/monitors pipeline conditions.
168. (C) If there is a problem with the pipeline, crews that are working nearby can be sent to repair it. Choices (A) and (D) are things that could be done to a work crew but they don't fit the context. Choice (B) is what the crew will do to the pipeline.
169. (A) This chart is used to identify and solve a problem if the TV does not work. Choice (B) confuses *TV program* with *TV*. Choices (C) and (D) are not mentioned.
170. (B) For an all-white picture, WHAT TO DO suggests *adjust brightness control*. Choice (A) associates *turn down the volume* with *sound heard*. Choice (C) is what one should do if there is no picture. Choice (D) is the advice if there is a picture but no sound.
171. (D) For no picture and noise, WHAT TO DO suggests *adjust tuning*. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (B) needs the volume turned up or the earphones disconnected. Choice (C) needs the brightness control adjusted.
172. (A) No one owes money because Ms. Tomkins has already paid for the book. Choice (B) has already paid. Choice (C) is who keeps sending "Payment Due" notices. Choice (D) associates *author* with *book*.
173. (C) The date on the check was October 13. Choice (A) is when the letter was written. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (D) is when China Books deposited the check.
174. (A) Ms. Tomkins received two notices and sent two letters, but only paid once. Choices (B) and (C) are mentioned. Choice (D) is true also because, although the company keeps sending her notices, the bank did cancel the back of her check, which means the company received payment.
175. (C) This report is about the "paperless office." Choice (A) confuses selling computers and using computers. Choice (B) associates *desktop publishing* with *computers*. Choice (D) is mentioned but is not the main focus.
176. (A) The "paperless office" was supposed to reduce paper usage, which would help preserve resources and improve the world's solid-waste disposal problem. Choice (B) might have been true at first, but was not the intention. Choices (C) and (D) are not mentioned.

177. (A) The university wants to hire a professor of medicine. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are things a university might do, but they don't fit the context.
178. (B) Supervising research would be a responsibility of the chief of a public health clinic. Choices (A) and (D) are too general for a medical professor. Choice (C) is not mentioned.
179. (B) Medical board certification is required. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (C) confuses clinical nutrition training experience with *expected to develop . . . clinical nutrition programs*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
180. (D) *Abstracts of published articles* is not mentioned. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are all mentioned as requirements.
181. (B) Joey Farina is the manager at the Fish Market Restaurant. Choice (A) is confused with the name of the restaurant. Choice (C) is confused with the type of restaurant. Choice (D) is where Sandra James works.
182. (D) This is the delivery date Joey Farina asked for on the purchase order. Choice (A) is the date he prepared the order. Choice (B) is the date the order was sent. Choice (C) is the date of Sandra James's letter.
183. (A) In her letter dated April 11, Sandra James says *I received your purchase order yesterday*, so she received it April 10, one day after it was sent on April 9. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not correct based on the given information.
184. (C) Sandra James says that Joey Farina must pay an express service charge to receive his order by the date he specified, but there is no such charge listed on the purchase order. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are items listed on the order.
185. (D) The usual shipping/handling fee is 10%. Joey Farina added a 5% shipping/handling fee to his order, but Sandra James says that the shipping and handling fee is twice what he assumed. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are incorrect amounts.
186. (B) Jarek Cichy sent the fax along with a form nominating one of his staff members for an award. Choice (A) is the purpose of the memo, not the fax. Choice (C) is mentioned in the fax but is not the reason he sent it. Choice (D) is mentioned in the memo.
187. (A) Jarek Cichy says in the fax that he will return to the office on December 13, which is the day before the December 14 party. Choice (B) is contradicted by the correct answer. Choice (C) is when he will leave on his trip. Choice (D) is the date he sent the fax.
188. (A) The memo states that the Board Members give this party every year *to show their appreciation of the hard work you have all done*. Choice (B) will happen at the party but is not the stated purpose of it. Choice (C) is confused with the gift the department members will give the award winner. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
189. (C) Anezka Novotna, the nominee from the Marketing Department, is the winner of the award. Choice (A) is the person to whom staff members should give donations for the gift. Choice (B) is the writer of the fax and memo. Choice (D) is one of the people giving the award.
190. (C) Basia is the assistant of Jarek Cichy of the Marketing Department. Choice (A) is where Jarek Cichy will go on his trip. Choice (B) is the group giving the award. Choice (D) is associated with collecting money.
191. (D) The ad says that BTC is *one of the world's top 5 electronics companies*. Choices (A) and (B) are associated with departments of the company mentioned in the ad. Choice (C) is associated with electronics.
192. (D) Life insurance is the one benefit not mentioned in the ad. Choice (A) refers to *educational assistance*. Choice (B) refers to *health coverage*. Choice (C) refers to *paid vacation*.

193. (A) The ad says . . . *go to our website and fill out the "Request for Information" form.* Choice (B) refers to a person who gave a testimonial in the ad. Choices (C) and (D) are related to the information in the readings but are not mentioned.
194. (D) Bert Roberts worked for five years at one company and two years at another for a total of seven years of experience. Choice (A) is the number of years he worked at R&J Company only. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is the number of years he worked at Servitrix, Ltd., only.
195. (C) Bert Roberts lives in New Zealand, and BTC is located in India, so it is likely that he would have to move to India to work for BTC. Choice (A) is incorrect because he already has a master's degree. Choice (B) is associated with the testimonials given in the ad, but there is no mention that this is required of new employees. Choice (D) is associated with one of the benefits offered, but it is not required.
196. (B) B. J. Technology received an award, and J. S. Choi accepted the award on behalf of the company. Choice (A) is the organization that gave the award. Choice (C) is the location of the award ceremony. Choice (D) is confused with Victoria Williams, the writer of the e-mail.
197. (C) The award was presented by Kazadi Koite because illness prevented Jakob Skolnik from attending the ceremony. Choices (A) and (D) are other names that appear on the agenda. Choice (B) is the writer of the e-mail.
198. (A) The reception was held in room 1. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are other rooms mentioned by Victoria Williams in her e-mail.
199. (D) The event began at 7:00, the room was reserved for three hours, and guests stayed until the end of that time, so it ended at 10:00. Choice (A) is confused with the number of hours the room was reserved for. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is the time that the event began.
200. (D) Victoria Williams suggests reserving a different, bigger room because so many guests attended. Choice (A) is what was done this year. Choice (B) is incorrect because she suggests other rooms at the same hotel. Choice (C) is confused with *More guests attended than we expected.*

ANSWER KEY

PRACTICE TEST TWO

PART 1 (PAGES 45–50)

Example:

- (A) They're leaving the room.
 - (B) They're turning on the machine.
 - (C) They're standing near the table.
 - (D) They're reading the newspaper.
1. (A) The man with a suitcase is standing behind a car; he is about to open the trunk to put his bag inside. Choice (B) confuses the similar sounds *cabinet* and *taxi (cab)*. Choice (C) confuses the words *trunk* (a large box) and *trunk* (of a car). Choice (D) repeats the word *car*.
 2. (A) The people are looking at paintings in an art gallery. Choice (B) uses the associated words *painting* and *picture*, but the statement does not match the action. Choices (C) and (D) use the associated word *picture* but in the context of photography.
 3. (B) The technician is adjusting the equipment. Choice (A) uses the similar sounding words *crew* and (*screw*)*driver*. Choice (C) uses the associated word *fixes* but misidentifies the occupation. Choice (D) confuses the similar-sounding words *mail* and *male*.
 4. (A) The man is making a presentation. Choice (B) confuses the similar sounds *presents* and *presentation*. Choice (C) uses the associated word *jacket*, which the man is not wearing. Choice (D) confuses *training horses* and *conducting a training session*.
 5. (D) Two people are shaking hands on a brick stairway. Choice (A) misidentifies the action. Choice (B) uses similar sounding words *taking fans* for *shaking hands*. Choice (C) uses the similar-sounding word *sanding* for *standing*.
 6. (A) The worker is going up the stairs. Choice (B) confuses *a gas tank in a car* and *a storage tank*. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *sank* and *tank*. Choice (D) confuses the similar-sounding phrase *ascending the ladder* with *sending a letter*.
 7. (C) The workers are checking the equipment. Choices (A), (B), and (D) misidentify the occupation of the people in the photo.
 8. (C) The pilots are preparing to take off. Choice (A) confuses *flight attendants* with *pilots* and *get off* with *take off*. Choice (B) confuses the similar sounds *pie ought* with *pilot* and *take out* with *take off*. Choice (D) confuses *musical instruments* and the plane's *instrument panel*.
 9. (B) Two men are making repairs. Choice (A) confuses *gas used to operate an oven* and the *flammable gas* sign. Choice (C) is incorrect because one of the men is kneeling and the other is standing. Choice (D) is incorrect because their tools are laid out around them, not put away.
 10. (D) The worker is surrounded by oil drums. Choice (A) associates *in the middle of* with *surrounded by*. Choice (B) suggests he may be looking at his work order, but he is not typing it. Choice (C) uses the associated word *oil*.

PART 2 (PAGE 51)

Example:

Where is the meeting room?

- (A) To meet the new director.
- (B) It's the first room on the right.
- (C) Yes, at two o'clock.

11. (B) *In the top drawer* answers *where*. Choice (A) associates *post office* with *stamps*. Choice (C) confuses the similar words *stamped* and *stamps*.

12. (C) *To go to the doctor* answers *why did you leave early*. Choice (A) uses the word *because*, which often is used in a response to a *why* question, but confuses the opposites *late* and *early*. Choice (B) confuses *arriving early* and *leaving early*.
13. (B) *First, I'll open the mail* answers *what is your first chore*. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds *thirsty* and *first*. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *short* with *chore* and *workday* with *today*.
14. (C) *Twice a year* answers *how often*. Choice (A) incorrectly answers in the past tense. Choice (B) is not realistic.
15. (A) *That cup is his* answers *whose coffee cup is this*. Choice (B) repeats the word *this* but does not answer the question. Choice (C) answers *do you like coffee*.
16. (A) *Yes, actually we're early* answers *will we be on time*. Choice (B) associates *watch* with *time*. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *he* and *we* and associates 4:30 with *time*.
17. (B) *I only know a few words* answers *how well do you speak Chinese*. Choice (A) answers *how does she feel*. Choice (C) confuses *Chinese food* and *the Chinese language*.
18. (C) *I was too tired* answers *why didn't you study*. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds *students* and *study*. Choice (B) repeats the word *test* but does not answer the question.
19. (B) *They plan to stay home* answers *what are they going to do tomorrow*. Choice (A) answers *what are they doing now*. Choice (C) confuses *the day after* and *tomorrow*.
20. (C) *On the ground floor* answers *where*. Choice (A) repeats the word *ticket* and confuses the similar sounds *counted* and *counter*. Choice (B) answers *where is your ticket*.
21. (C) *Beef and noodles* answers *what's for lunch*. Choice (A) answers *where*. Choice (B) answers *when*.
22. (A) *The speakers won't go to the beach* because it will rain. Choice (B) confuses *trains* with the similar-sounding word *rain*. Choice (C) uses the word *report* in a different context.
23. (C) *About four* answers *how many*. Choice (A) answers *when will you see that movie*. Choice (B) confuses the similar sounds *moved* with *movies* and *(over)seas* with *see*.
24. (B) *The brown chair* answers *which chair*. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds *table* and *comfortable*. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *care* and *chair*.
25. (B) The first speaker needs to mail a package, and the second speaker offers to take it to the post office. Choice (A) associates *letters* with *mail*. Choice (C) confuses *packed* with the similar-sounding word *package*.
26. (C) *A young couple* answers *who rented the apartment*. Choice (A) confuses the similar words *renters* and *rented*. Choice (B) confuses the similar words *stairs* and *upstairs*.
27. (B) *He said no rooms were available* answers *what did the hotel clerk say*. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds *stayed* and *say*. Choice (C) uses the word *clerk* in a different context.
28. (A) *I advertised for one in the paper* answers *how did you find a computer programmer*. Choice (B) associates *computer* with *computer program* and answers *where is the computer*. Choice (C) confuses *program* and *programmer*.
29. (C) The second speaker admires the first speaker's new suit. Choice (A) confuses *fruit* with the similar-sounding word *suit*. Choice (B) repeats *New York*.
30. (B) *Last week* answers *when was the package mailed*. Choice (A) confuses the similar words *packed* and *package*. Choice (C) answers *when does the mail come*.
31. (B) The second speaker agrees that the first speaker doesn't get enough vacation time. Choice (A) associates *travel agency* with *vacation*. Choice (C) repeats *new job*.

32. (A) *Three hundred thousand dollars* answers *how much money*. Choice (B) repeats many of the words used in the question but does not answer the question. Choice (C) confuses the opposites *spent* and *earned*.
33. (A) *Whenever we want* answers *when*. Choice (B) confuses the similar sounds *bread* and *break*. Choice (C) confuses the similar words *broke* (smashed to pieces) and *break* (a short rest from work).
34. (B) *I turned it off* answers *who turned off the photocopier*. Choice (A) confuses the similar words *copied the photos* and *photocopier*. Choice (C) confuses the similar words *photographer* and *photocopier* and the phrases *turned in* and *turned off*.
35. (A) *Smoking is not allowed anywhere* is a way of saying *all rooms are for nonsmokers*, which answers *which room*. Choice (B) confuses the similar words *smoke* and *nonsmokers*. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *no one* and *nonsmokers*.
36. (A) *It can seat 500 people* answers *how large is the auditorium*. Choice (B) uses the similar word *larger* in a different context. Choice (C) confuses the questions *how often* and *how large*.
37. (C) *Only one* answers *how many*. Choice (A) answers *which bag can I take*. Choice (B) answers *how many planes are there*.
38. (A) The first speaker didn't get enough sleep, and the second speaker gives the advice of going to bed earlier. Choice (B) confuses *keep* with the similar-sounding word *sleep*. Choice (C) repeats *last night*.
39. (A) *Health insurance* answers *what kind of insurance do you have*. Choice (B) associates *insurance agent* with *health insurance*. Choice (C) answers *why do you have insurance*.
40. (C) *Fourteen hours by plane* answers *how long does it take*. Choice (A) answers *do you like to travel*. Choice (B) associates *big cities* with *New York and Tokyo* and *the subway* with *travel*.

PART 3 (PAGES 52–54)

41. (A) The woman will leave at 4:00. Choice (B) is when rush hour starts. Choice (C) is the first time the woman mentions; she later changes her mind. Choice (D) is when her plane leaves.
42. (B) The woman will go to the airport to take a plane. Choice (A) confuses *train* with the similar-sounding word *plane*. Choice (C) is where she is now. Choice (D) confuses *bus* with the similar-sounding word *rush*.
43. (C) The man gives the woman some newspapers to read on the plane. Choice (A) confuses *brush* with the similar-sounding word *rush*. Choice (B) confuses *book* with the similar-sounding word *look*. Choice (D) confuses *paper* with the similar-sounding word *newspapers*.
44. (B) The man asks the woman for *fifteen* dollars. Choice (A) confuses *fourteen* with the similar-sounding word *forty*. Choice (C) is the amount of cash the woman has. Choice (D) confuses *fifty* with the similar-sounding word *fifteen*.
45. (C) The man needs money to take a taxi to a meeting. Choice (A) confuses *lunch* with the similar-sounding word *rush*. Choice (B) confuses *tax* with the similar-sounding word *taxi*. Choice (D) confuses *reading* with the similar-sounding word *meeting*.
46. (B) The man says he needs the money until tomorrow. Choice (A) is when the woman went to the bank. Choice (C) repeats the word *tomorrow*. Choice (D) repeats the phrase *next week*; the woman says she wants the money back before then.
47. (A) Both speakers enjoy comedies. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are movies the woman doesn't like because of the violence.
48. (C) The man says that the next movie starts at 7:30. Choice (A) confuses *four* with the similar-sounding word *more*. Choice (B) sounds similar to the correct answer. Choice (D) confuses *ten* with the similar-sounding word *then*.

49. (D) The man wants to go out for dinner. Choice (A) is what the woman doesn't want to do. Choices (B) and (C) are what the woman suggests doing.
50. (D) The meeting will be on Friday. Choice (A) confuses *Tuesday* with the similar-sounding phrase *two days*. Choice (B) is the originally scheduled day of the meeting. Choice (C) is not mentioned.
51. (A) Ms. Schmidt, who is the accountant, is sick. Choice (B) is confused with the woman's saying *I'll make sure the conference room will be ready*. Choice (C) repeats *Ms. Schmidt* and *conference*, but does not answer the question. Choice (D) confuses *reading* with the similar-sounding word *meeting* and repeats the word *budget*, which is mentioned as the topic of the meeting.
52. (A) The woman says she'll call people about the meeting change. Choice (B) is the method she doesn't want to use. Choice (C) associates *letter* with *mail*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
53. (D) The woman says that she ran out of gas. Choices (A) and (B) confuse *slept late* and *walked slowly* with the man's suggestion to get up earlier and walk. Choice (C) is what she did yesterday.
54. (C) The man walks to work. Choice (A) is how the woman got to work yesterday. Choice (B) is how she got to work today. Choice (D) uses the word *train* in a different context.
55. (D) The man says it takes him 45 minutes to get to work. Choices (A), (B), and (C) sound similar to the correct answer.
56. (B) The man left his glasses on the woman's desk in her office. Choice (A) is incorrect because the man left his glasses on the woman's desk, not on his own. Choice (C) is what the man hands to the woman. Choice (D) is where they will meet after he goes back to the office to get the glasses.
57. (B) The woman gives the man her keys so that he can open her office. Choice (A) confuses *kiss* with the similar-sounding word *keys*. Choice (C) is what the man hands to the woman. Choice (D) confuses *locket* with the similar-sounding word *locked*.
58. (D) The woman says that her car is parked in front of the post office. Choice (A) associates *parking lot* with *parked*. Choice (B) confuses *her office* with *post office*. Choice (A) repeats the phrase *across the street*.
59. (C) The speakers are discussing the heat. Choice (A) associates *eating* with *egg* and *ice cream*. Choice (B) repeats the word *business*. Choice (D) repeats the word *sidewalk*.
60. (C) The man says that he sells ice cream. Choice (A) repeats the word *egg*. Choice (B) uses the word *cooler* in a different context. Choice (D) repeats the word *air conditioner*.
61. (B) The woman says that she works in an office. Choices (A) and (C) confuse *pool* and *school* with the similar-sounding word *cool*. Choice (D) associates *restaurant* with *egg* and *ice cream*.
62. (C) The speakers are discussing a suit that the man bought. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are mentioned as things that the man already had.
63. (A) The man bought the suit when he was in Hong Kong. Choice (B) confuses *mall* with the similar-sounding word *all*. Choice (C) confuses *downtown* with the similar-sounding phrase *out of town*. Choice (D) is where the man says he never buys suits.
64. (C) The woman says *What a handsome suit*. Choices (A) and (B) are the man's opinion of the suits sold at the local department store. Choice (D) is what the woman says about the man's tie.
65. (A) The man is going hiking in the mountains for his vacation. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are what the woman thinks he will do.

66. (D) The man says he is looking forward to his three weeks in the mountains. Choice (A) is confused with when the man will begin his vacation. Choice (B) confuses *eight* with the similar-sounding word *wait*. Choice (C) repeats the words *two* and *weeks*.
67. (B) The man says that his vacation will begin on Sunday. Choice (A) confuses *afternoon* with the similar-sounding word *soon*. Choice (C) confuses *Tuesday* with the similar-sounding phrase *two days*. Choice (D) confuses *few* with the similar-sounding word *two*.
68. (D) The woman says that they have four buses. Choice (A) repeats the word *one* from the phrase *one bus leave every . . .*. Choice (B) confuses *two* with the similar-sounding word *to*. Choice (C) is not mentioned.
69. (A) The buses will take people from the hotel to the convention center. Choice (B) is where the buses will go to. Choice (C) associates *bus station* with *bus*. Choice (D) associates *loading dock* with the mention of loading the buses.
70. (C) One bus should leave every fifteen minutes. Choice (A) is how long it takes to load the bus. Choice (B) is how long it takes to get from one place to the other. Choice (D) is how long the round trip should take.
74. (D) The reference to an airport parking lot indicates that this announcement would be heard at an airport. Choices (A) and (B) are mentioned as destinations. Choice (C) associates *airplane* with *airport*.
75. (A) Passengers should follow the blue signs for rental cars. Choice (B) is for public transportation. Choice (C) is for specific parking shuttles. Choice (D) confuses the similar sounds *yellow* and *follow*.
76. (B) Passengers who have left their cars in an airport parking lot should follow the green or orange signs for a parking shuttle. Choices (A) and (C) are mentioned as methods of public transportation. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
77. (B) The speaker hopes everyone enjoyed their lunch and then introduces the guest speaker, which indicates that the speech will be heard after lunch. Choice (A) is contradicted by *I hope you all enjoyed your lunch*. Choice (C) confuses *next month* and *monthly luncheons*. Choice (D) confuses *next Friday* and *on this beautiful Friday*.
78. (B) The luncheons are monthly. Choice (A) confuses *every Friday* and *this beautiful Friday*. Choices (C) and (D) are contradicted by *monthly*.
79. (D) Dr. Chang is the author of a best-selling novel. Choices (A) and (B) confuse *politician* and *criminal* with the title of her book. Choice (C) associates *saleswoman* with *best-selling*.

PART 4 (PAGES 55–57)

71. (A) The Revenue Office in City Hall will be open from 8 A.M. to noon on Saturday. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are contradicted by the information given.
72. (B) Tax forms must be filed. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not documents that would be filed with the Revenue Office.
73. (C) Long lines are expected, so people should come early to avoid them. Choice (A) confuses *refund* and *revenue*. Choice (B) confuses *become citizens* and *citizens who are filing*. Choice (D) confuses the similar words *files* (documents) and *file* (to register).
80. (B) The announcer says that lost badges must be reported to an employee's supervisor. Choice (A) is incorrect because it is the supervisor, not the employee, who will ask for a replacement. Choice (C) repeats the word *visitor*. Choice (D) is what visitors, not employees, might be asked to do.
81. (A) Visitors must be accompanied by employees with identification badges. Choice (B) confuses *permission from security personnel* and *asked by security personnel to leave*. Choice (C) is how employees must appear at all times. Choice (D) is not mentioned.

82. (A) All employees are required to wear an identification badge. Choice (B) is not likely. Choices (C) and (D) do not need to have an ID, but they do need to be with an employee with an ID.
83. (B) Spartan Golf Club is announcing the opening of its newest golf course. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds *Civic Center* and *city center*. Choice (C) is where golfers can apply for memberships. Choice (D) confuses the similar sounds *residential* and *professional*.
84. (D) Club memberships are being offered. Choice (A) is mentioned, but golf lessons are not the focus of the advertisement. Choices (B) and (C) are not mentioned.
85. (D) A full-year membership costs eleven hundred dollars. Choice (A) sounds similar to the cost of a six-month membership. Choice (B) is the cost of a six-month membership. Choice (C) sounds similar to the correct answer.
86. (A) It's perfect beach weather. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
87. (C) The sun is shining. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not mentioned.
88. (D) It will rain on Saturday. Choices (A) and (B) are the weather today. Choice (C) is the weather on Friday.
89. (D) The man's estate was worth over two million dollars. Choice (A) is contradicted by *two million dollars*. Choice (B) confuses the opposites *under* and *over*. Choice (C) confuses *a million* and *two million*.
90. (C) The man left his entire estate to his dog. Choices (A) and (B) are contradicted by *left his entire estate to his dog*. Choice (D) confuses *his best friend* and *man's best friend*.
91. (A) The funeral will be held on Sunday. Choice (B) sounds similar to the correct answer. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) confuses *Thursday* with the similar-sounding word *third*.
92. (D) The office is open Monday through Friday. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are contradicted by *Monday through Friday*.
93. (A) Renewal of driver's licenses are done in the afternoon between the hours of noon and 4:00 P.M. Choices (B) and (C) are done from 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. Choice (D) is not something that would be done at the Office of Motor Vehicles.
94. (B) The office closes at 4:00. Choice (A) is when they start taking customers who want to renew their licenses. Choices (C) and (D) are not possible because the office closes at 4:00.
95. (C) The speaker is calling to complain that her order still hasn't arrived. Choices (A) and (B) are incorrect because she hasn't received her order. Choice (D) is associated with the fact that she mentions the charge to her credit card, but she doesn't say that the charge was too much.
96. (D) The caller placed her order four weeks ago. Choice (A) repeats *one*, the number of computer monitors she ordered. Choice (B) is when she was promised delivery. Choice (C) repeats *three*, the number of ink cartridges she ordered.
97. (A) The caller says *Please check on this and call me today*. Choice (B) uses the word *check* in a different context. Choice (C) confuses *right away* with the similar-sounding word *today*. Choice (D) has already been done.
98. (D) CompCo celebrated its opening today. Choice (A) has already been done and will be done again in the future, but it wasn't done today. Choice (B) associates *training workshop* with the banquet in the training center. Choice (C) is what city leaders are doing with other companies.
99. (B) CompCo has already hired 100 employees. Choice (A) is the number of new employees it will hire before the end of the year. Choice (C) is the total number of employees CompCo will have by the end of the year. Choice (D) is the number of people who lost their jobs when PC Computer Systems closed down.

100. (A) Two hundred people lost their jobs when PC Computer Systems closed down. Choice (B) mentions a company that may come to the area in the future. Choice (C) confuses *contract* with the similar-sounding word *attract*. Choice (D) is confused with *The city leaders are working to attract more technology businesses to the area*.

PART 5 (PAGES 58–61)

101. (A) Adverbs of indefinite frequency may appear before the main verb. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not possible positions for indefinite frequency adverbs.
102. (C) *Depend on* is a two-word verb. Choices (A), (B), and (D) do not follow *depend*.
103. (B) *Nonetheless* is a conjunction that indicates an unexpected result. Choice (A) indicates a substitution. Choice (C) indicates sequence. Choice (D) indicates an unexpected result but must be followed by a noun phrase.
104. (D) *Operating* forms part of the title *chief operating officer*. Choice (A) is a noun referring to people. Choice (B) is an adjective but is not used in this title. Choice (C) is a noun that refers to things.
105. (C) *And* is a coordinating conjunction that links items equally. Choice (A) eliminates both items. Choice (B) is usually paired with *neither*. Choice (D) indicates a choice between items.
106. (B) *To run out of* something means *to not have any more*. Choice (A) means *to meet unexpectedly*. Choice (C) is confused with *run out of*. Choice (D) means *to go beyond a limit*.
107. (C) *While* is a subordinate conjunction that indicates simultaneous action. Choices (A) and (B) indicate cause and effect. Choice (D) indicates purpose.
108. (C) *Of all* indicates that one item is being singled out from a group. Choice (A) indicates direction away. Choice (B) indicates similarity. Choice (D) indicates an exception.
109. (A) *During* is a preposition that indicates a period of time. Choice (B) indicates association. Choice (C) indicates location. Choice (D) indicates direction toward.
110. (B) *For example* indicates that one item is an instance of another. Choices (A) and (D) indicate unexpected results. Choice (C) indicates alternative points.
111. (C) Someone else will sign the invoice, so the past participle is used. Choice (A) is a noun referring to a name that has been signed. Choices (B) and (D) are incorrect forms of the verb.
112. (C) Adverbs of indefinite frequency may appear after forms of the verb *be*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not possible positions for indefinite frequency adverbs.
113. (B) The past participle *based* completes the verb *will be based on*. Choice (A) is an adjective. Choice (C) is a gerund. Choice (D) is the present tense.
114. (A) *Were* is the form of *be* used in the *if*-clause of unreal conditions. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not the form of *be* used in unreal conditions.
115. (D) *To stand up to* means *to support a point of view against others*. Choice (A) means *to substitute*. Choice (B) indicates position or attitude. Choice (C) means *to associate with others for a cause*.
116. (B) Future perfect tense indicates a future action that will occur before another future action. Choice (A) is the passive form of the future. Choice (C) is the present tense. Choice (D) is the past tense.
117. (D) *Housing market* is a business term. Choice (A) refers to a certain kind of pigeon. Choice (B) is a past participle. Choice (C) is a noun referring to a thing.
118. (C) *Besides* indicates an additional supporting point. Choice (A) indicates association. Choice (B) indicates cause and effect. Choice (D) indicates result.

119. (A) *Because* indicates cause and effect. Choice (B) indicates an unexpected result. Choice (C) is a conditional. Choice (D) indicates time sequence.
120. (C) Adverbs of definite frequency may appear at the end of a clause. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are adverbs of indefinite frequency.
121. (B) *Successor* means *a person who follows another in a job or role*. Choice (A) is an adjective. Choice (C) is a noun referring to a thing. Choice (D) is an adjective indicating sequence.
122. (D) Adverbs of indefinite frequency can appear between the auxiliary and the main verb. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not appropriate positions for indefinite frequency adverbs.
123. (D) *Have been satisfied* is the passive form of the present perfect tense, which indicates an action that started in the past and continues to the present. Choice (A) is the present tense. Choice (B) is the present perfect (active form). Choice (C) is the present perfect continuous.
124. (C) *Either . . . or* is a paired conjunction. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not paired with *either*.
125. (B) *Composed of* is a two-word verb that indicates composition. Choices (A), (C), and (D) do not complete the verb.
126. (D) *Take on* means *to accept a challenge*. Choice (A) means *to leave*. Choice (B) means *to remove*. Choice (C) means *to remove from someone's possession*.
127. (C) *Employees* is a noun that refers to the people who work for a business. Choice (A) is a noun that refers to a thing. Choices (B) and (D) are verbs.
128. (A) *Despite* indicates an unexpected result. Choice (B) indicates cause and effect. Choice (C) indicates association. Choice (D) indicates similarity.
129. (C) *Financial* is an adjective that modifies *affairs*. Choice (A) is a verb. Choice (B) is a gerund. Choice (D) is a past participle.
130. (D) *Already* is an adverb of indefinite frequency indicating a completed action and may appear between the auxiliary and the main verb. Choice (A) indicates an ongoing situation. Choice (B) is an adverb of definite frequency. Choice (C) indicates an action that has not taken place at the time indicated.
131. (C) *And* is a conjunction that links items equally. Choice (A) indicates a contrast between items. Choice (B) is usually paired with *neither*. Choice (D) indicates cause and effect.
132. (B) *Take over* means *to obtain control of*. Choice (A) means *to leave*. Choice (C) means *to bring something to a person or place*. Choice (D) means *to remove*.
133. (A) *But* is a conjunction that indicates a contrast between items. Choice (B) links items equally. Choice (C) indicates association. Choice (D) indicates contrast but links clauses, not phrases.
134. (B) *If* can indicate a possible situation. Choice (A) indicates simultaneous action. Choice (C) indicates an unexpected result. Choice (D) adds an idea.
135. (C) *On* is used with specific dates. Choice (A) indicates time or location. Choice (B) is an article. Choice (D) is used with dates only to indicate a limit on a time span: *from April 28 to May 1*.
136. (A) *Advertising costs* describes the cost of providing advertisements. Choice (B) is a noun referring to things. Choice (C) refers to costs that have been advertised. Choice (D) is a verb.
137. (C) *A drop in (quarterly) profits* is a business expression. Choice (A) might be used to indicate the level of the drop. Choice (B) might be used to indicate the starting point of the drop: *dropped from two million to one million*. Choice (D) indicates association.
138. (D) *Founded* means *established or started*. Choice (A) *found* means *located*. Choice (B) is an adjective. Choice (C) is the simple form of the verb *find*.

139. (B) *Nevertheless* indicates an unexpected result. Choice (A) adds additional information. Choice (C) indicates an example. Choice (D) indicates simultaneous action.
140. (D) Ms. Alva will write the press release so the simple form *write* is used. Choice (A) is the present tense. Choice (B) is the infinitive. Choice (C) is the present participle.
147. (D) A modal verb, such as *can*, must be followed by the base form of a verb. Choice (A) is a future form. Choice (B) is a present participle. Choice (C) is an infinitive.
148. (C) The verb *focus* is followed by the preposition *on*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are prepositions that cannot follow the verb *focus*.

PART 6 (PAGES 62–66)

141. (A) An *addition* is a piece or section added to something. The other choices have a similar meaning but more specific uses. Choice (B) usually refers to chemicals. Choice (C) is a term used in arithmetic. Choice (D) is an addition to a document.
142. (C) The verb *consider* is followed by a gerund. Choice (A) is the base form. Choice (B) is the infinitive form. Choice (D) is the future form.
143. (C) The second-person possessive adjective *your* refers to the person to whom the letter is addressed; the *facilities and services* are those of the hotel where that person works. Choices (A) and (B) are the first-person adjectives. Choice (D) is third person.
144. (B) The correct form of the expression is *in addition to*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are prepositions that cannot be correctly used with this expression.
145. (A) When passengers have *too much*, or *excess*, baggage, they have to pay an extra charge. Choices (B), (C), and (D) look similar to the correct answer but have very different meanings.
146. (A) This is an imperative sentence, advising or telling the reader what to do in case of questions. This type of sentence doesn't require a subject. The other choices are verb forms that require a subject. Choice (B) is a present tense verb. Choice (C) is the infinitive form. Choice (D) is a modal plus verb.
149. (A) This sentence describes what public-health dentists normally or habitually do, so the simple present tense is used. Choice (B) is simple past tense. Choice (C) is past perfect tense. Choice (D) is a conditional form.
150. (A) *We* refers to the writer of the letter and her fellow staff members. Choices (B) and (C) don't have any meaning in this context. Choice (D) is a possessive adjective so cannot be used as the subject of the sentence.
151. (C) *Various* is an adjective that describes manufacturing companies. Choice (A) is a present tense verb. Choice (B) is a noun. Choice (D) is an adjective but has a meaning that doesn't fit the context.
152. (C) *Would like* is followed by an infinitive verb form. Choice (A) is a present tense verb. Choice (B) is a present participle. Choice (D) is a noun.

PART 7 (PAGES 67–85)

153. (C) A superior double room was reserved. Choice (A) confuses a *single* and *one superior double room*. Choice (B) confuses *twin* with *double*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
154. (D) Dinner is not included in the price of the room. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are all included in the price of the room.
155. (A) Mr. Peterman faxed his reservation. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are contradicted by *thank you for your confirmation fax*.

156. (D) A large law firm is hiring an accountant. Choice (A) confuses *a computer company* and *computer skills*. Choice (B) associates *accounting office* with *accountant*. Choice (C) confuses *advertising agency* and *job advertisement*.
157. (C) A law degree is not mentioned as a qualification. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are mentioned.
158. (B) An accountant would probably be most interested in an accounting position. Choice (A) associates *lawyer* with *law firm*. Choice (C) associates *a computer science major* with *computer skills*. Choice (D) associates *director of human resources* with *supervisory experience*.
159. (D) An automated system uses machines, so *mechanical* is the correct answer. Choices (A), (B), and (C) do not fit the context.
160. (A) This letter would be found in a microwave manual. Choices (B) and (C) are contradicted by *in this manual*. Choice (D) confuses *design store* and *product has been designed to give you many years of trouble-free operation*.
161. (B) *Sophisticated* means *advanced*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) could also be used to describe a microwave oven, but they have different meanings.
162. (B) The user must follow the instructions in the manual. Choices (A) and (C) are not mentioned. Choice (D) confuses *redesign the kitchen* and *this product has been designed*.
163. (D) The press release is about the Summer Consumer Electronics Show. Choice (A) is where the show will be held. Choice (B) confuses *Chicago's convention centers* and *the McCormick Convention Center in Chicago*. Choice (C) is who will be at the show.
164. (A) Thirteen hundred manufacturers will exhibit. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) confuses *13,000* and *1,300*. Choice (D) is the number of electronics retailers and distributors expected to attend.
165. (A) Manufacturers will exhibit the latest high-technology equipment. Choice (B) associates *distribution of networks* and *distributors*. Choice (C) associates *retail outlets* and *retailers*. Choice (D) confuses *shelving samples* and *products won't appear on retailers' shelves*.
166. (B) These TV listings feature business programs. Choices (A) and (D) are not mentioned. Choice (C) associates *Travelogues* with *World View*.
167. (A) *Business Today* begins at 2:00 P.M. Choice (B) begins at 1:00 P.M. Choice (C) begins at 4:00 P.M. Choice (D) begins at 11:30 A.M.
168. (D) Someone who wants to invest would probably watch *Making Money*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are stations airing shows that would not be as helpful as *Making Money*.
169. (B) This is a job announcement. Choice (A) associates *government* with *national*. Choice (C) confuses *television listing* and *providing TV service*. Choice (D) confuses *publicity for the opening of a National Career Center* and *job opportunities*.
170. (D) A computer specialist would be most interested in computer programming and software development positions. Choices (A), (B), and (C) would be interested in working with a company that provides TV, radio, and marketing services but not in the computer openings.
171. (A) Ms. Makestos is looking for a job. Choice (B) is incorrect because she currently doesn't have a job. Choice (C) is not likely, since she is applying for a job in Greece. Choice (D) confuses *applying to school* and *working during her summer vacations*.
172. (C) *Competent* means *skilled*. Choice (A) means *reliable*, which is already mentioned in the same sentence. Choice (B) is a good quality in an employee but not usually mentioned in letters of recommendation. Choice (D) is a word not normally used to describe an employee's qualities.

173. (B) Ms. Makestos worked at International Films during her summer vacations for the past three years. Choices (A) and (C) are contradicted by *during her summer vacations for the past three years*. Choice (D) is incorrect because she only worked during the summers.
174. (C) This is a letter of recommendation. Choice (A) is contradicted by the compliments given to Ms. Makestos. Choice (B) confuses *a job inquiry* with the letter of support for Ms. Makestos's job application. Choice (D) confuses *a request for information and contact me if you need further information*.
175. (A) This form would most likely be seen on a computer monitor. Choice (B) confuses *movie screen* and *computer screen*. Choice (C) *associates phone book* with *e-mail address*. Choice (D) is contradicted by *"Moscow Daily" web home page*, which is found on the Internet.
176. (D) All subscriptions are honored with a money-back guarantee. Choice (A) is true regardless of whether the subscriber is satisfied or not. Choice (B) is incorrect because if the subscriber weren't satisfied with the subscription, he or she wouldn't want to continue receiving the publication. Choice (C) is not mentioned.
177. (C) The newspaper supports charities that deal with environmental concerns. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not mentioned.
178. (C) On-the-job training is the most common form of training. Choice (A) describes off-the-job training. Choice (B) confuses *ineffective* and *efficiency*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
179. (A) On-the-job training is similar to an apprenticeship. Choice (B) is the opposite of on-the-job training. Choice (C) confuses *a supervisory position* and *an employee learning from his or her supervisor*. Choice (D) confuses *a company benefit* with training being a benefit to the employee and the company.
180. (A) The purpose of training is to improve the employee's efficiency. Choices (B) and (C) are not mentioned. Choice (D) is a result of a well-trained employee.
181. (A) Marjorie probably works in the Audiovisual Department, and she works on the same floor as the Lost and Found, so she works on Level 1. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not correct.
182. (D) The Arabic books go to Level 2, and Political Science is the only department listed on that level. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not correct.
183. (C) Olga will put up a sign that says "Today's workshop is canceled" because Hussein won't be there to present it. Choice (A) is confused with Hussein's appointment to read to the children. A workshop is mentioned in Choice (B), but there is no mention of a location change in the texts. Choice (D) is something Olga will do in person, not by hanging a sign on a door.
184. (A) Hussein attached a copy of the directory for Olga because she is a new employee. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are possible reasons why a person would not be familiar with locations at the library, but they are not the correct answer.

185. (C) Hussein hopes to be back at work tomorrow. Choice (A) is what he is doing today. Choice (B) is associated with the library directory. Choice (D) is what Hussein was scheduled to do today.
186. (B) Christina is interested in ordering computers from Heinz's company. Choice (A) uses the word *train* in a different context. Choice (C) uses the word *package* in a different context. Choice (D) is something that is happening at Christina's company, but it is not what she wants to discuss with Heinz.
187. (B) They will meet at the office of Heinz's company in Potsdam. Choice (A) is where Christina will be on Wednesday. Choices (C) and (D) are two cities where Christina's company has offices.
188. (C) Christina suggests meeting on Thursday and Heinz agrees. Choice (A) is Heinz's first day in Berlin. Choice (B) is Christina's first day in Berlin. Choice (D) is Heinz's last day in Berlin.
189. (D) Heinz will be meeting with his company's CEO all morning. Choice (A) is associated with the other cities mentioned in the e-mails. Choice (B) is associated with the fact that Mr. Eckert will be arriving from another city. Choice (C) is confused with Mr. Eckert's job as training supervisor.
190. (B) Christina asks Heinz to bring a training manual, and he agrees to do so. Choice (A) is the product Heinz's company sells. Choices (C) and (D) are what Heinz asks Christina to bring to the meeting.
191. (A) This is the person to whom the letter is addressed. Choice (B) is the person who works for the Green Construction Company. Choice (C) works in the purchasing department of the bank. Choice (D) works in the accounting department.
192. (B) The Green Construction Company makes environmentally friendly products. Choice (A) is incorrect because the products are more expensive. Choice (C) is incorrect because the products use less electricity. Choice (D) is true, but it isn't special; most products can be ordered by fax.
193. (B) The company charges 7%, which is 3% less than its usual 10% shipping fee. Choice (A) is the amount it deducts from the usual shipping fee. Choice (C) is the usual shipping fee. Choice (D) is confused with the \$220 shipping charge on the purchase order.
194. (B) The price is \$200 less than the \$500 charged by the Green Construction Company. Choice (A) is the difference in price between the two types of carpet. Choice (C) is the price of the environmentally friendly carpet. Choice (D) is \$200 more than the price of the environmentally friendly carpet.
195. (B) The price is half the \$100 price of the motion light. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is the price of one motion light. Choice (D) is the price for four motion lights listed on the purchase order.
196. (B) The meeting started 30 minutes later than the scheduled time. Choice (A) is the time it was scheduled to start. Choice (C) is the time that Jorgen Spelman arrived. Choice (D) is the time the meeting was scheduled to end.
197. (B) Narelle Dundee, the writer of the fax, spoke first about her topic, management changes, because Jorgen Spelman arrived late. Choice (A) is the topic that was originally scheduled to be presented first. Choices (C) and (D) are topics that were presented later.

198. (C) Everyone was happy to hear Madeira Jones's report on finances. Choices (A) and (B) are how people felt about the technology report. Choice (D) is how people felt about the hiring challenges report.
199. (C) The third presenter also presented the technology upgrades report. Choice (A) is the person originally scheduled to give this report. Choice (B) is the writer of the fax. Choice (D) is the person who spoke about hiring challenges.
200. (C) The meeting started late and ended late but still lasted the three hours that it was scheduled to last. Choice (A) is the amount of time they plan to add to the next meeting. Choice (B) is half an hour less than the scheduled time. Choice (D) will be the length of the next meeting.

ANSWER KEY

PRACTICE TEST THREE

PART 1 (PAGES 87–92)

Example:

- (A) They're leaving the room.
 - (B) They're turning on the machine.
 - (C) They're standing near the table.
 - (D) They're reading the newspaper.
1. (C) The fish are for sale. Choice (A) is incorrect because the man is putting ice on the fish, not fishing. Choice (B) confuses the similar sounds *salty* and *sale*. Choice (D) confuses *turning to ice* and *putting ice on the fish*.
 2. (A) Two flight attendants are serving beverages to the passengers on a plane. Choice (B) uses the associated word *seats*. Choice (C) correctly states their location but not their activity. Choice (D) misidentifies their activity (*selling*) but describes what they are wearing (*uniforms*).
 3. (B) Three people are getting off the train. Choice (A) uses the similar-sounding word *plane* for *train*. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *workers* and *walkers* and *stationery* and *station*. Choice (D) is incorrect because they are all wearing hats.
 4. (B) The man is operating a forklift, which is heavy equipment. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds *fork* and *forklift*. Choice (C) talks about what the man is lifting. Choice (D) uses the associated words *driving* and *work*.
 5. (A) The tables are set outdoors. Choice (B) is incorrect because no one is at the tables. Choice (C) associates *picnic* with *outdoors*. Choice (D) is incorrect because the chairs are at the tables, not against the wall.
 6. (A) Two travelers are checking in for a flight at the check-in counter of an airline. Choice (B) uses words associated with air travel: *passengers* and *security*. Choice (C) also uses words associated with travel: *baggage handlers* and *bags*. Choice (D) uses the similar-sounding word *train* for *plane*, and misidentifies the action.
 7. (A) The cars are parked in long, curved rows in the parking lot. Choice (B) confuses the words *park* (place for outdoor recreation) and *park* (to put a car into a space). Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *barking* and *parking*. Choice (D) uses the associated word *motorist*.
 8. (A) The car is being manufactured. Choices (B) and (C) might be done later but are not being done now in the picture. Choice (D) confuses the words *line* and (*assembly*) *line*.
 9. (B) The group is watching a monitor while participating in a video conference. Choice (A) misidentifies the action. Choice (C) confuses *buying a television* and *watching the monitor*. Choice (D) uses the associated word *looking*.
 10. (B) The equipment, the uniforms, and the environment suggest scientists in a laboratory. Choice (A) confuses *telescopes* and *microscopes*. Choice (C) uses the associated word *physicians*; the people could be doctors in uniform, but they are not performing an operation. Choice (D) uses the associated word *uniforms*.

PART 2 (PAGE 93)

Example:

Where is the meeting room?

- (A) To meet the new director.
- (B) It's the first room on the right.
- (C) Yes, at two o'clock.

11. (B) *She'll be here any minute* answers *what time is she coming*. Choice (A) answers *what time is it*. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *combing* and *coming*.
12. (B) *Next to the post office* answers *where*. Choice (A) associates *check* with *bank*. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *banquet* and *bank*.
13. (A) *After breakfast* answers *when*. Choice (B) answers *when will you retire*. Choice (C) answers *how long have you been working*.
14. (A) *Maria* answers *who*. Choice (B) confuses *who's* and *whose*. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *everyone* and *who is one*.
15. (B) *It's cheaper* answers *why* by providing a reason. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds *us* and *bus*. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *much* and *bus*.
16. (C) *Classical* answers *what kind of music is this*. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds *mistake* and *music*. Choice (B) confuses the words *type* (verb) and *type* (kind).
17. (B) *Half a dozen* answers *how many*. Choice (A) answers *how many ordered wine*. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *arrangements* and *oranges*.
18. (B) *I was home all day* answers *where were you*. Choice (A) repeats the words *you*, *were*, and *yesterday* but does not answer the question. Choice (C) answers *when are you going*.
19. (A) *The ones in French* answers *which of these books haven't you read*. Choice (B) answers *when do you read*. Choice (C) answers *which books should I read*.
20. (B) *Yesterday* answers *what day did the guest arrive*. Choice (A) answers *when will the guest arrive*. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *guess* and *guest*.
21. (C) *It always begins a few minutes late* answers *when will the performance begin*. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds *foreman* and *performance*. Choice (B) repeats the word *performance* but does not answer the question.
22. (A) *Every three months or 3,000 miles* answers *when*. Choice (B) answers *when did you change it*. Choice (C) confuses *change the color of the car* and *change the oil in the car*.
23. (C) *The package was for me* answers *who received the package*. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds *age* and *package*. Choice (B) answers *who opened the mail*.
24. (C) *He's too busy* is a polite response to the request. Choice (A) answers *which type of letters do you prefer*. Choice (B) confuses *send a letter* and *type a letter*.
25. (B) *There are only two chairs* answers *how many*. Choice (A) associates *sit down* with *chairs*. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *round* and *around*.
26. (A) The first speaker feels cold, so the second speaker suggests putting on a sweater. Choice (B) confuses *old* with the similar-sounding word *cold*. Choice (C) repeats the phrase *in here*.
27. (B) The first speaker doesn't have enough money for the bus, so the second speaker offers to lend some. Choice (A) confuses the word *fair* with *fare*. Choice (C) associates *ride* with *bus*.
28. (C) *In room 300* answers *where*. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds *eating* and *meeting*. Choice (B) confuses the similar sounds *glass* and *class*.
29. (C) Since the first speaker's apartment is on a high floor, the second speaker guesses that it has a good view. Choice (A) confuses *department* with the similar-sounding word *apartment*. Choice (B) confuses *door* with the similar-sounding word *floor*.
30. (B) *We want to hear the news* answers *why* by providing a reason. Choice (A) answers *where is the radio*. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *ready* and *radio*.
31. (C) *About a dozen* answers *how many*. Choice (A) answers *where*. Choice (B) confuses the similar sounds *drawing* with *drawer* and *pen* with *pencil*.

32. (B) *Two miles from here* answers *where*. Choice (A) answers *when do you play golf*. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *because* with *course* and *Gulf* with *golf*.
33. (A) *On time* answers *when did the plane take off*. Choice (B) confuses the plane's *takeoff* and *take off the shirt*. Choice (C) associates *leave* with *take off*.
34. (C) *The subway* answers *what is the fastest way to get downtown*. Choice (A) confuses the opposites *slow* and *fast*. Choice (B) confuses the similar sounds *tallest* and *fastest*.
35. (B) *About two blocks* answers *how far*. Choice (A) associates *hungry* with *restaurant*. Choice (C) associates *serves good food* with *restaurant*.
36. (A) *I didn't sleep last night* answers *why are you so tired*. Choice (B) confuses the similar sound *tire* with *tired* and *air* with *are*. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *required* with *tired*, *wear* with *why are*, and *ties* and *tired*.
37. (A) Since the elevator is broken, the second speaker suggests taking the stairs. Choice (B) confuses *spoken* with the similar-sounding word *broken*. Choice (C) confuses *eleven* with the similar-sounding word *elevator*.
38. (B) The speakers are discussing the food in a restaurant; the second speaker thinks that it is delicious. Choice (A) confuses *expense* with the similar-sounding word *expensive*. Choice (C) associates *waitress* with *restaurant*.
39. (B) *Bob's desk* answers *whose desk*. Choice (A) answers *where is your desk*. Choice (C) repeats the word *window* but does not answer the question.
40. (C) *Let's clean up the office first* answers *what shall we do first*. Choice (A) confuses the opposites *last* and *first*. Choice (B) confuses the similar sounds *towel* and *shall*.

PART 3 (PAGES 94–96)

41. (B) The woman parked in the garage. Choice (A) is confused with *across the street*. Choices (C) and (D) are confused with the man's question, *Did you park in the lot next door?*
42. (C) The garage is charging the woman five dollars an hour to park. Choice (A) is confused with *two minutes*, when the concert will start. Choice (B) confuses *four* with *for*. Choice (D) confuses *eight* with the similar-sounding word *late*.
43. (C) They are going to a concert. Choice (A) confuses *class* with the similar-sounding word *fast*. Choice (B) confuses *movie* with the similar-sounding word *moving*. Choice (D) uses *play* in a different context by associating it with *soccer game*.
44. (D) The man says *It must have just slipped my mind*, meaning that he forgot. Choice (A) repeats the phrase *last week*. Choice (B) is the woman's guess. Choice (C) associates *phone number* with *phone call*.
45. (A) The woman had a birthday party. Choice (B) confuses *trip* with the similar-sounding word *slipped*. Choice (C) is associated with the woman's question *Were you sick?* Choice (D) is confused with the woman's waiting for the man to call her.
46. (B) The man offers to take the woman to dinner. Choices (A) and (C) are associated with *birthday* but are not what the man is going to do. Choice (D) uses the word *sweet* in a different context.
47. (C) Since the speakers are talking about a program that was on last night and is on every Wednesday, it must be Thursday. Choices (A) and (D) are not possible. Choice (B) is the night the program is aired.
48. (A) The man probably watched the TV program that he is talking about. Choices (B) and (C) are what the woman did. Choice (D) uses the word *watch* in a different context.

49. (D) The woman gets home at 7:00. Choice (A) uses the word *one* in a different context. Choice (B) confuses *four* with *for*. Choice (C) is the time that the TV program is on.
50. (A) The man grows vegetables, so he has a farm. Choice (B) and (D) are associated with *vegetables*. Choice (C) is associated with *flowers*.
51. (B) The man has been farming for 13 years. Choices (A) and (C) confuse *four* and *fourteen* with *for*. Choice (D) sounds similar to the correct answer.
52. (B) The man says that he used to drive to an office every day. Choice (A) confuses *hotel* with the similar-sounding word *tell*. Choice (C) associates *hospital* with *sick*. Choice (D) associates *car dealership* with *car*.
53. (A) The man says that the play is boring. Choice (B) is incorrect because the woman says, *We don't have to stay to the end*. Choice (C) is what the man says might happen. Choice (D) is confused with *Who told us to see it?*
54. (D) The woman says that the tickets cost \$75. Choices (A) and (B) sound similar to the correct answer. Choice (C) is confused with the similar-sounding phrase *for two-fifty*.
55. (D) The man suggests renting a movie and staying home. Choice (A) is incorrect because the man wants to spend less money, not more. Choice (B) is confused with *rent a movie*. Choice (C) confuses *guest* with the similar-sounding word *just*.
56. (C) The speakers are playing golf, so they must be at a golf course. Choice (A) confuses *tea* with *tee*. Choice (B) uses the word *club* in a different context. Choice (D) associates *bowling* with *ball*.
57. (B) The woman tells the man to stay calm. Choice (A) is incorrect because the woman tells the man to *take a practice swing*, but she doesn't say how he should swing. Choice (C) uses the word *club* in a different context. Choice (D) is what the man says he will do.
58. (B) The man asks the woman to be quiet. Choice (A) is what the man wants to do. Choice (C) confuses *call* with the similar-sounding word *ball*. Choice (D) confuses *all night* with the similar-sounding phrase *all right*.
59. (D) The man says that his plane leaves at 3:30. Choice (A) confuses *noon* with the similar-sounding word *soon*. Choice (B) is around the time that the conversation takes place. Choice (C) sounds similar to the correct answer.
60. (C) The man says that he will take a taxi to the airport. Choice (A) is the woman's guess. Choice (B) confuses *car* with the similar-sounding word *far*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
61. (A) The woman reminds the man that he will return Sunday morning. Choice (B) confuses *night* with the similar-sounding word *right*. Choices (C) and (D) confuse *Monday* with the similar-sounding word *Sunday*.
62. (B) The woman asks, *Is this elevator going up or down?* Choice (A) confuses *door* with the similar-sounding word *floor*. Choice (C) confuses *apartment* with the similar-sounding word *department*. Choice (D) is where the woman wants to go.
63. (B) The woman says that she wants to go to floor seven. Choice (A) confuses *four* with the similar-sounding word *floor*. Choice (C) confuses *eight* with the similar-sounding word *great*. Choice (D) sounds similar to the correct answer.
64. (D) The man says that the sale ends on Friday. Choice (A) confuses *Sunday* with the similar-sounding word *Monday*. Choice (B) is when the sale began. Choice (C) confuses *Tuesday* with the similar-sounding word *today*.
65. (A) The speakers mention *get wet*, *swim*, *water*, and *pool*, so they are at a swimming pool. Choice (B) associates *beach* with *swim*. Choice (C) confuses *school* with the similar-sounding word *pool*. Choice (D) associates *racetrack* with *race*.

66. (C) The woman says *I'll race you across the pool*. Choice (A) associates *sweater* with *cold*. Choice (B) confuses *sun* with the similar-sounding word *fun*. Choice (D) confuses *toss* with the similar-sounding word *across*.
67. (C) The man says that he is cold. Choice (A) confuses *old* with the similar-sounding word *cold*. Choice (B) is how the man doesn't want to feel. Choice (D) confuses *tired* with the similar-sounding phrase *try it*.
68. (D) The woman mentions a restaurant. Choice (A) uses the word *park* in a different context. Choice (B) is where the man wants to park. Choice (C) is where the woman suggests parking.
69. (A) The man says they have to be there in fifteen minutes. Choices (B), (C), and (D) sound similar to the correct answer.
70. (A) The man is afraid of not being able to follow the woman and getting lost. Choice (B) confuses *being followed* with *following the woman*. Choice (C) is confused with the woman driving slowly in order to not lose the man. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
76. (C) The message asks the caller to leave a message so the doctor can call back. Choice (A) is the way to make an appointment. Choice (B) is what should be done in an emergency. Choice (D) mentions a day that the office is open.
77. (B) The Stonebark Company will open its first overseas branch in Melbourne on March 1. Choice (A) has already been announced. Choice (C) will happen after the contest begins in April. Choice (D) will happen before the end of the year.
78. (A) Customers can visit the company's website to vote for their favorite coffee flavor. Choices (B) and (C) are confused with the new cafés that will open. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
79. (D) The announcer says that Stonebark *is well posed to become an international favorite in the near future*. Choice (A) is incorrect because the announcer says that Stonebark is the fastest growing chain in the country. Choice (B) confuses *special* with *specialty*. Choice (C) confuses *favorable* with *favorite*.
80. (C) The store rents computers and sells refurbished computers. Choice (A) is contradicted by the correct answer. Choice (B) confuses *furniture* with the similar-sounding word *refurbished*. Choice (D) confuses *repair* with its synonym *refurbish*.

PART 4 (PAGES 97-99)

71. (B) It's summer. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are contradicted by *it's another hot and humid summer day*.
72. (A) There will be rain showers starting in the early afternoon. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
73. (B) The announcer says that skies will clear up by early evening. Choice (A) is when the rain will begin. Choice (C) repeats the word *tomorrow*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
74. (D) Dr. Miller's office is closed on Friday. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are days the office is open.
75. (A) Someone would call 800-555-3212 to report a dental emergency. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
81. (B) The minimum rental period is by the day. Choice (A) is a shorter period of time. Choices (C) and (D) are longer periods of time.
82. (B) The store is open from 10:30 in the morning until 8:30 in the evening. Choices (A), (C), and (D) sound similar to 10:30.
83. (D) The announcement is about an earthquake in Japan. Choice (A) associates *riot* with *damage to*. Choices (B) and (C) are natural disasters that are not mentioned.

84. (B) The last earthquake occurred two months ago. Choice (A) confuses the number *one* with the pronoun *one*, as in *The last one occurred*. . . . Choice (C) confuses *three* with the *third*. Choice (D) repeats the word *year*.
85. (B) There was little damage to property. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are contradicted by *little damage*.
86. (A) Flight departures are heard at an airport. Choice (B) associates *plane* with *airport*. Choice (C) associates *consulate* with *passport*. Choice (D) associates *bus station* with *gate 16*.
87. (B) The plane departs from gate 16. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds *fifteen* and *sixteen*. Choice (C) is the flight number. Choice (D) confuses the similar sounds *sixty* and *sixteen*.
88. (D) The announcement says that people with small children can go the head of the line. Choice (A) is confused with the passengers going through passport control. Choice (B) is confused with people showing their tickets to the gate attendant. Choice (C) is confused with the mention of the carry-on bag allowance.
89. (B) The second and third levels are reserved for employee parking. Choice (A) is contradicted by the two levels mentioned. Choice (C) confuses three levels with the third level. Choice (D) confuses the words *four* and *for*.
90. (A) Red spaces are for maintenance vehicles. Choices (B) and (C) must be parked in the blue spaces. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
91. (A) Yellow spaces are reserved for management. Choice (B) is reserved for employees. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) is contradicted by *reserved spaces*.
92. (D) Tourists are listening to a tour guide. Choice (A) associates *politicians* with *the United Nations*. Choice (B) is who would be giving the announcement. Choice (C) associates *diplomats* with *the United Nations*.
93. (C) The tour group is traveling by bus. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are contradicted by *be back on the bus by two o'clock*.
94. (B) The speaker says that the group will stay at City Hall for three hours. Choice (A) is confused with 2:00, the time that the bus will leave for City Hall. Choice (C) confuses *four* with *for*. Choice (D) is confused with 5:30, the time the bus will leave for dinner.
95. (D) Barry's Bookstore is going out of business. Choice (A) is confused with *holiday hours*. Choice (B) is confused with *our final month*. Choice (C) is confused with *school texts*.
96. (D) Paperback books are half off (half the original price). Choices (A), (B), and (C) are other items sold at the store, but there is no discount mentioned for them.
97. (B) The bookstore is closed on Sunday. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are other days mentioned in the bookstore schedule.
98. (D) The sun will set at 8:30. Choices (A) and (B) are confused with the time the sun will rise tomorrow. Choice (C) sounds similar to the correct answer.
99. (A) Small boats are warned about the fog later that night. Choice (B) is confused with the wind tomorrow morning. Choice (C) repeats the word *shore*, but there is no mention in the talk of whether or not it is rocky. Choice (D) repeats the word *sunset*, but there is no mention of whether the sunset time is considered to be early.
100. (C) There will be sunshine tomorrow afternoon. Choice (A) is confused with the weather in the morning. Choice (B) confuses *snow* with the similar-sounding word *blow*. Choice (D) is the weather later in the week.

PART 5 (PAGES 100–103)

101. (C) *Consulting firm* is a business term. Choice (A) is a noun referring to a thing. Choice (B) is a noun referring to a person. Choice (D) a verb.
102. (A) *Count on* means *to depend on*. Choice (B) means *to start counting at a particular point*. Choice (C) means *to include*. Choice (D) means *to total*.
103. (D) A past action that happens after a previous past action is in the simple past tense. Choice (A) is the future tense. Choice (B) is the present tense. Choice (C) is the present perfect.
104. (D) An unreal condition in the present tense may use *could* in the result clause. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not possible modals for an unreal condition.
105. (A) Someone else will deliver the equipment, so the past participle is used. Choice (B) is the present participle. Choices (C) and (D) cannot follow *want*.
106. (B) *Therefore* indicates a cause-and-effect relationship. Choices (A) and (C) indicate an unexpected result. Choice (D) indicates purpose.
107. (B) *Because of* indicates a cause-and-effect relationship and can be followed by a noun phrase. Choice (A) must be followed by a subject and verb. Choice (C) indicates an unexpected result and must be followed by a subject and verb. Choice (D) must be followed by a subject and verb when indicating a cause-and-effect relationship.
108. (C) *In* is used to indicate time during a month. Choice (A) may be used with *month* but indicates the immediate future. Choice (B) is used with dates. Choice (D), *the*, is not used with names of months.
109. (B) Adverbs of definite frequency may appear at the end of a sentence. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not appropriate positions for definite frequency adverbs.
110. (D) *And* joins items equally. Choice (A) indicates a contrast between items. Choice (B) is usually paired with *neither*. Choice (C) indicates sequence or cause and effect.
111. (C) *In* is used to indicate location within cities. Choice (A) is used with a specific time. Choice (B) is an article, not a preposition. Choice (D) indicates direction toward.
112. (C) *Consequently* indicates cause and effect. Choice (A) summarizes previous points. Choice (B) adds additional information. Choice (D) indicates an example.
113. (A) The employees are the ones who are leaving, so the simple form of the verb is used. Choice (B) is the past tense. Choice (C) is the past continuous. Choice (D) is the past tense in the passive form.
114. (A) Present or future possible conditions use present tense in the *if*-clause. Choice (B) is required in unreal conditions with *be*. Choice (C) is the present perfect. Choice (D) is the future.
115. (D) The clients are the ones who seem interested, so the simple form of the verb is used. Choices (A) and (C) are participles, which are rarely used with stative verbs. Choice (B) is the future tense.
116. (C) *Find out* is a two-word verb meaning *to uncover information*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) do not complete the verb.
117. (A) An action that starts in the past and continues to the present uses the present perfect tense. Choice (B) is the past tense. Choice (C) is the present. Choice (D) is the future.
118. (D) A past unreal condition that uses the past perfect in the *if*-clause uses *could have* or *would have* and the past participle in the result clause. Choice (A) is the past tense. Choice (B) is the future. Choice (C) is the present conditional.

119. (D) Someone else will fax the invoices, so the past participle is used. Choice (A) is the simple form. Choice (B) is the present participle. Choice (C) is passive.
120. (B) *Were* is the form of *be* required for the *if*-clause of an unreal condition. Choice (A) is the present tense. Choice (C) is the future. Choice (D) is conditional.
121. (D) *And* joins items equally. Choice (A) indicates a choice among items. Choices (B) and (C) are not coordinating conjunctions.
122. (A) The simple past tense is required. Choice (B) is past tense but does not agree with the singular subject *shortage*. Choice (C) is present perfect. Choice (D) is present perfect and does not agree with *shortage*.
123. (C) *Should be given* indicates an intention or a recommendation. Choice (A) is past tense passive and does not agree with *funds*. Choice (B) requires an active subject. Choice (D) *is given* is present tense passive and does not agree with *funds*.
124. (A) Someone else will deposit the paychecks, so the past participle is used. Choice (B) is the present participle. Choice (C) is the present tense passive. Choice (D) is the simple form.
125. (B) *Therefore* indicates a cause and effect or a result. Choice (A) indicates an unexpected result. Choice (C) indicates simultaneous occurrence. Choice (D) indicates a contrast.
126. (D) *Throughout* is used to mean many different locations within a city or another area. Choices (A) and (B) may be used with street locations but not with cities. Choice (C) means *concerning*.
127. (A) *Retirement plan* is a business term. Choice (B) is the present participle. Choice (C) is the simple form. Choice (D) is the past participle.
128. (D) *After* indicates a time sequence for events. Choice (A) indicates simultaneous action. Choice (B) indicates cause and effect and is not followed by a subject and verb. Choice (C) indicates simultaneous action but is not followed by a subject and verb.
129. (C) *Already* is an adverb that indicates an action that has taken place sooner than expected. Choice (A) indicates the end of a time limit. Choice (B) means *at any point in time*. Choice (D) is an adjective.
130. (C) *When* indicates a time sequence, especially where one action is influenced by another. Choice (A) is not logical. Choice (B) is not the correct form *as soon as*. Choice (D) cannot be followed by a subject and a verb.
131. (D) *Of* is used to relate portions of time to the whole. Choice (A) indicates direction toward. Choice (B) is used with specific times of day. Choice (C) indicates source or origin.
132. (A) *For example* indicates a specific instance of a more general statement. Choice (B) indicates time sequence. Choices (C) and (D) indicate unexpected results.
133. (D) The employees are the ones who will feel like family, so the simple form of the verb is used. Choice (A) is the present participle. Choice (B) is the present tense singular. Choice (C) is the past tense.
134. (C) Present real conditions may use present tense passive in the *if*-clause. Choice (A) is past tense passive. Choice (B) is future perfect passive. Choice (D) is present tense but is an active form.
135. (B) *Will be opening* indicates a future time consistent with *within the next year*. Choice (A) is past tense. Choice (C) is present perfect. Choice (D) is conditional.

136. (D) *Stop by* is a two-word verb that means *to visit someone briefly*. Choice (A) means *to interrupt a trip briefly*. Choice (B) means *to stop for a specific purpose* (followed by a noun, as in *stop for gas*). Choice (C) means *stop in order to complete an action*.
137. (A) *Dispute* means *an argument or a disagreement*. Choice (B) is the gerund. Choice (C) is an adjective. Choice (D) is a noun referring to a person in a dispute.
138. (C) *Authorized* is an adjective meaning *a dealer who is authorized (to deal with a particular product or service)*. Choice (A) is a noun referring to a person. Choice (B) is a noun referring to a thing. Choice (D) is an adjective meaning *requiring dependence upon authority*.
139. (B) *Leave out* is a two-word verb meaning *to omit*. Choice (A) indicates *leaving with a destination in mind*. Choice (C) means *to bequeath a possession*. Choice (D) indicates *leaving a location*.
140. (B) The simple future tense is required. Choices (A) and (D) are the present continuous. Choice (C) is the future perfect.
145. (B) The past participle verb form is used to complete the passive voice verb. Choice (A) is base form. Choice (C) is a present participle. Choice (D) is a noun.
146. (B) Since this ad is about a car rental agency, logically a customer would call to reserve a car, or *vehicle*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are things that can be reserved but not at a car rental agency.
147. (A) The memo lists *requirements* for participating in the early retirement program. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are things that a person might *meet*, but they don't fit the context.
148. (C) *Interested* is an adjective that describes how the employees feel. Choices (A) and (B) could be used as nouns or verbs, but not as adjectives. Choice (D) describes something that causes a person to feel interested.
149. (B) Employees should apply by December 1 for a program that *will begin* next January. Choice (A) is a past tense verb. Choice (C) is past perfect. Choice (D) is present perfect.
150. (B) The gerund is used as the subject of the sentence. Choice (A) is a present tense verb. Choice (C) is an infinitive verb. Choice (D) is a subject plus verb.
151. (A) *Guides* means *leads or teaches*, which is the purpose of the brochure. Choices (B), (C), and (D) don't fit the context.
152. (C) This is an indirect question, so it uses statement word order. Choice (A) has the subject but is missing the word *is*, which is needed to complete the future form with *going to*. Choices (B) and (D) use question word order.

PART 6 (PAGES 104–108)

141. (A) It is safer to disconnect, or *unplug*, electrical appliances before leaving on a trip. Choice (B) means *connect*. Choice (C) means *turn on*. Choice (D) means *repair*.
142. (A) *Between . . . and . . .* is used to describe the length of something. Choices (B), (C), and (D) could be used to describe the length of something but are not used with the word *and*.
143. (D) This is an imperative verb form, giving the reader an order or direction. Choice (A) is a noun. Choice (B) is an adjective. Choice (C) is a present tense verb.
144. (D) *Bargain* means a *low price*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) don't have any relationship to a low price or discount.

PART 7 (PAGES 109–127)

153. (C) The world population in 1950 was 2.5 billion. Choice (A) confuses *half a billion* and *2.5 billion*. Choice (B) was the population in 1925. Choice (D) confuses *5 billion* and *2.5 billion*.
154. (D) In 1975 the population reached 4 billion. Choice (A) is when the population reached 1 billion. Choice (B) is when the population reached 2 billion. Choice (C) is when the population reached 2.5 billion.
155. (A) In 1900 the population was 1 billion, half of 2 billion. Choices (B), (C), and (D) have populations of 2 billion and over.
156. (B) The article is about hiring employees. Choice (A) confuses *reading a newspaper* and *placing job ads in newspapers*. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) confuses *going to high school* and *high schools as a source of new employees*.
157. (A) High schools are mentioned as a common source of new employees. Choice (B) is an inside source. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *spies* and *high (school)*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
158. (C) Firms also use newspapers to help locate job applicants. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not mentioned.
159. (C) AeroSys is a Berlin-based company. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are major cities that are not mentioned.
160. (B) AeroSys has made an agreement to provide a satellite system. Choices (A) and (C) are what will be able to communicate with each other. Choice (D) is what will use the communications.
161. (D) Ticketing service is not mentioned. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are all mentioned.
162. (D) Textbooks are not mentioned as part of the program. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are all mentioned as part of the program.
163. (D) Students can work and play with the computers whenever they like. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are contradicted by *whenever they like*.
164. (A) Families of the students are encouraged to become involved. Choice (B) confuses *actors* and the expression *get into the act* (get involved). Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *away* and *play*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
165. (B) This paragraph is about getting families involved, and *siblings* are members of the family. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are people who may be important to a student, but they are not family members.
166. (B) The article is about types of communication. Choice (A) associates *marketing* with *communication*. Choice (C) is a type of communication. Choice (D) is mentioned but is not the main topic.
167. (A) Words are the most commonly used form of communication. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not used as much as words.
168. (B) This paragraph describes action as a method of communication. Choices (A), (C), and (D) don't fit the context.
169. (C) Television is not an example of an action. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are all mentioned.
170. (B) Health-care professionals would most likely read this announcement about health-care for the elderly. Choice (A) is not likely. Choice (C) associates *word processors* with *computing* and *computerized products*. Choice (D) is not likely.
171. (C) Blood-pressure monitors could be a computerized product to monitor health. Choices (A) and (B) are not related to health care. Choice (D) is not a computerized product.

172. (B) The plant was shut down because it was causing unhealthy levels of mercury. Choice (A) confuses *too much trash* and *trash incinerator, the largest in the nation*. Choice (C) is incorrect because changing waste into energy was the plant's purpose. Choice (D) is contradicted by *the environmental officials shutting it down*.
173. (D) The plant's function was to turn waste into energy. Choice (A) is something the plant does but it is not the plant's primary function. Choice (B) is the function of environmental officials. Choice (C) is an unexpected result of the conversion process.
174. (B) The Stummering Corporation had a problem with absenteeism. Choice (A) is who decided something had to be done. Choice (C) associates *low pay* with *the cash incentive offered*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
175. (A) The average employee was showing up late three times a week. Choice (B) confuses *fifteen times a week* and *fifteen minutes late*. Choice (C) confuses *three times between January and June* and *three times a week between January and June*. Choice (D) confuses *fifteen times* and *fifteen minutes*.
176. (B) Every worker who was on time would be eligible for a cash award. Choice (A) is mentioned, but not as an incentive. Choices (C) and (D) might be incentives but are not mentioned.
177. (A) *Replicated* means *copied*; other companies could copy the successful program carried out at the Stummering Corporation. Choices (B), (C), and (D) could fit the sentence, but they don't have the correct meaning.
178. (B) The letter is written to reject a job applicant. Choice (A) was the purpose of Mr. Porter's letter. Choice (C) is something usually asked for before a company makes an applicant a job offer. Choice (D) confuses *to learn about the corporation* and *thank you for your interest in the corporation*.
179. (A) Mr. Porter included his résumé with his letter of inquiry. Choices (B) and (C) are not mentioned. Choice (D) is what Mr. Porter's letter was in response to.
180. (C) Mr. Porter is an accountant. Choice (A) is Mr. Simons's position. Choice (B) associates *detective* with *inquiry*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
181. (B) Marina is the caller who left the first message, which contains the order for supplies. Choice (A) is the person who took the message. Choice (C) is the person who took the second message. Choice (D) is the caller who left the second message.
182. (D) The message states that the caller wants a tall metal filing cabinet. Choice (A) describes the phones that were ordered. Choice (B) describes one of the photocopiers. Choice (C) describes the desks and chairs.
183. (A) Most of the items ordered are in Moscow now; only the large copier and the table are not. Choice (B) is where the table will come from. Choice (C) and (D) are where Alonya will travel this week.
184. (D) The table will arrive one day after the deadline which, according to the first message, is in seven days. Choice (A) is confused with *one day after your deadline*. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is the deadline.
185. (C) Alonya will travel to Berlin tomorrow. Choice (A) is what she did today. It is not stated when she will do choices (B) and (D).
186. (D) In his e-mail, Mr. Grimaldi states, *We talked to 1,000 investors. . . .* Choice (A) is the number of mutual fund investors last year. Choice (B) is the number of mutual fund investors this year. Choice (C) is the number of international stock investors this year.

187. (B) According to the table, 625 survey participants invested in gold this year. Choice (A) is the number who invested in gold last year. Choice (C) is the number who invested in international stocks last year. Choice (D) is the number who invested in IRA 900's this year.
188. (C) The e-mail explains that one category was divided into *buildings* and *property* this year, but not last year. By looking at the table, we can see that this category is *Real Estate*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are plausible answers but are not correct.
189. (D) Mr. Grimaldi wants to advertise the investments that will go up in popularity. Choices (A), (B), and (C) include investments that will go down in popularity or stay the same.
190. (A) Mr. Grimaldi wants to discuss the investments that will go down in popularity. Choices (B), (C), and (D) include investments that will go up in popularity or stay the same.
191. (C) The robots will demonstrate housework such as cleaning floors, washing dishes, and taking out the garbage. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are confused with electronics equipment that will be on display at the convention.
192. (B) The movie is scheduled for January 21. Choice (A) is the first day of the convention. Choices (C) and (D) are dates of other scheduled special events.
193. (B) Mai says the tickets for herself, Hank, and his daughter Emma will cost \$25 altogether. That is the price for two adults (Mai and Hank) and one child (Emma) between the ages of five and twelve. Choice (A) is incorrect because children under five are not allowed into the show. Choices (C) and (D) are incorrect because a ticket for people of those ages would cost the same as an adult ticket.
194. (A) Mai says that the president of a company in which Hank owns stock is speaking. According to the advertisement, that company is Automation, Inc. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are other items mentioned on the special events schedule.
195. (B) The security demonstration is a special event, and the fee for special events is \$3.00. Choice (A) is the charge for ordering tickets online. Choice (C) is the cost of a child's ticket to enter the show. Choice (D) is the cost of an adult's ticket.
196. (C) The subject line of Ping's e-mail says *retirement party*. Choice (A) is the reason why Gertrude went to the restaurant last month. Choice (B) is confused with the meeting Gertrude will attend tomorrow afternoon, before the party. Choice (D) is confused with *last month*, which is the last time Gertrude went to the restaurant.
197. (C) Gertrude, Rae, and Alex all want to ride with Ping. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are contradicted by the correct answer.
198. (A) Ping wants to leave at 6:15, and Gertrude wants to leave thirty minutes earlier than that. Choice (B) is when Ping wants to leave. Choice (C) is half an hour earlier than the start time of the party. Choice (D) is the start time of the party.
199. (D) The camera is a retirement gift for Samir. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are other people mentioned in the e-mail messages.
200. (B) Gertrude will buy the gift; Rae will give her the money that she has collected to pay for the gift. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are other things they will do, but Rae will not pay Gertrude for them.

ANSWER KEY

PRACTICE TEST FOUR

PART 1 (PAGES 129–134)

Example:

- (A) They're leaving the room.
 - (B) They're turning on the machine.
 - (C) They're standing near the table.
 - (D) They're reading the newspaper.
1. (A) A lab technician or scientist is wearing protective clothing and eyeglasses. Choice (B) uses the associated word *hat*. Choice (C) misidentifies the action. Choice (D) uses a word associated with clothing: *dressing*.
 2. (C) A man is working beside a swimming pool; he is probably cleaning it. Choice (A) uses the associated word *water* and a reference to the empty swimming pool. Choice (B) uses the associated word *swimmers*. Choice (D) mentions the *pool*.
 3. (A) A man is lifting his suitcase and putting it into the trunk of his car. Choice (B) is incorrect because the woman is standing beside the man, not walking behind him. Choice (C) misidentifies the action. Choice (D) repeats the word *suitcases* but misidentifies the action.
 4. (B) A woman is sitting at a table and completing a form. Choice (A) uses the associated word *notebook*. Choice (C) misidentifies the action. Choice (D) mentions the word *table*.
 5. (C) A woman is talking on the phone with a map behind her. Choice (A) uses the associated word *cord*. Choice (B) uses the associated word *telephone booth*. Choice (D) repeats the word *map*.
 6. (B) Jet planes are at their gates at an airline terminal hub. Choice (A) uses the similar-sounding word *panes* for *planes*. Choice (C) uses the similar-sounding word *trains* for *planes*. Choice (D) uses the similar-sounding word *cranes* for *planes*.

7. (D) A man is working at the computer; his right hand is on the mouse. Choice (A) confuses by using the word *mouse* (rodent) for *mouse* (computer peripheral). Choice (B) repeats the phrase *pad of paper* which is next to the man. Choice (C) uses the associated word for working intently: *examining*.
8. (A) A ferry boat is crossing the water. Choice (B) uses associated words for ferries: *passengers*, *boarding*, *pier*. Choices (C) and (D) misidentify the type of boat and its location.
9. (B) Customers are sitting in a restaurant reading their newspapers. Choice (A) uses words associated with a restaurant: *customers*, *waiting for a table*. Choice (C) misidentifies the location. Choice (D) uses the associated word *menus*.
10. (A) The man is pouring a cup of coffee from a coffeepot. Choice (B) uses the associated word *emptying* for *emptying the pot*. Choice (C) uses the associated word *liquid*. Choice (D) repeats the words *pot of coffee*.

PART 2 (PAGE 135)

Example:

Where is the meeting room?

- (A) To meet the new director.
 - (B) It's the first room on the right.
 - (C) Yes, at two o'clock.
11. (A) *At 8 A.M.* answers *what time*. Choice (B) repeats the word *open*. Choice (C) associates *clock* with *what time*.
 12. (B) Just like the first speaker, the second speaker enjoys going to the park to be outside. Choice (A) confuses *parking lot* with the similar-sounding phrase *park a lot*. Choice (C) confuses *dark* with the similar-sounding word *park*.

13. (B) *I'm late for a meeting* answers *why* by providing a reason. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds *talks* and *walks*. Choice (C) answers *why* are they walking.
14. (A) *My name is Ralph Smith* answers *who* is calling. Choice (B) answers *who am I* calling. Choice (C) repeats the words *call* and *who*.
15. (B) *Any minute* answers *when* do you expect your visitor. Choice (A) answers *how long* was her visit. Choice (C) confuses the similar words *visit* and *visitor*.
16. (C) *My car* answers *whose car* shall we take. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds *shallow* and *shall*. Choice (B) confuses *bus* and *car*.
17. (A) *Not very* answers *how hungry* are you. Choice (B) confuses the similar sounds *Hungary* and *hungry*. Choice (C) answers *why* are you hungry.
18. (A) Mr. Sato called, so the second speaker will return his call. Choice (B) associates *phone* with *call*. Choice (C) confuses *file* with the similar-sounding word *while*.
19. (A) *Yes, your wife called* answers the *yes/no* question *do I have any messages*. Choice (B) confuses the similar sounds *massage* and *message*. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *ages* and *messages*.
20. (B) *It rained all morning* answers *why* is the ground wet. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds *grown* with *ground* and *yet* with *wet*. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *round* and *ground*.
21. (A) *In the files* answers *where*. Choice (B) confuses the similar sounds *voice* and *invoices*. Choice (C) repeats the word *invoice* but does not answer the question.
22. (B) *I'm too busy* answers *why* don't you take a vacation. Choice (A) answers *why* don't you take them. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *transportation* and *vacation*.
23. (C) The second speaker thinks tomorrow won't be a good day for the beach because the first speaker says it might rain. Choice (A) confuses *train* with the similar-sounding word *rain*. Choice (B) confuses *again* with the similar-sounding word *rain* and repeats the word *tomorrow*.
24. (A) *Green is a good color* answers *what* color will you paint the walls. Choice (B) answers *why*. Choice (C) confuses *read* and *red*.
25. (B) *We all like sugar* answers *do any of you* like sugar in your coffee. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds *cigars* and *sugar*. Choice (C) repeats the word *sugar* but does not answer the question.
26. (A) *About three more months* answers *how much time* will it take. Choice (B) answers *how high* is the building. Choice (C) answers *when* will you be here.
27. (C) *That newspaper belongs to me* answers *whose newspaper* is on the table. Choice (A) answers *where* is the newspaper. Choice (B) confuses the similar sounds *new* and *newspaper*.
28. (B) *Yes, the mail is on your desk* answers *did* the mail come yet. Choice (A) answers *did* you eat yet. Choice (C) answers *did* anyone come.
29. (A) Ms. Green is arriving at 3:00 that afternoon, and the second speaker will pick her up at the airport. Choice (B) associates *ticket* with *plane*. Choice (C) confuses *same* with the similar-sounding word *plane*.
30. (C) *I have to finish this report* answers *why* are you working late. Choice (A) associates *night* with *late*. Choice (B) answers *why* are you leaving.
31. (A) *In my office* answers *where*. Choice (B) answers *where* did you apply. Choice (C) answers *how long* did they wait.
32. (C) *I like the new hotel by the river* is a recommendation. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds *reservation* and *recommendation*. Choice (B) confuses *good enough* and *good hotel*.

33. (B) *I prefer a pen* answers *which do you prefer*. Choice (A) repeats the word *pencil* but does not answer the question. Choice (C) repeats the word *pen* but does not answer the question.
34. (B) The first speaker complains that the copy machine always breaks down, so the second speaker suggests buying a new one. Choice (A) uses the word *break* in a different context. Choice (C) confuses *town* with the similar-sounding word *down*.
35. (A) *Nine employees* answers *how many employees do you have*. Choice (B) confuses the similar sounds *hard* and *have*. Choice (C) does not answer the question.
36. (A) *On the bus* answers *where*. Choice (B) answers *when did you buy your coat*. Choice (C) answers *where can I leave my coat*.
37. (C) *Not until summer* answers *when will the weather get warmer*. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds *warmer* and *her*. Choice (B) confuses the similar sounds *whenever* and *weather*.
38. (B) *The clerk* answers *who is copying the report*. Choice (A) confuses the similar words *reporter* and *report*. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *copyright* and *copying*.
39. (A) *No, it's very uncomfortable* answers *is your chair comfortable*. Choice (B) confuses the similar sounds *chairman* and *chair* and *available* and *comfortable*. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *fair* and *chair* and *capable* and *comfortable*.
40. (B) *Only about a mile* answers *how far*. Choice (A) answers *how do you feel*. Choice (C) confuses the words *hear* and *here*.
41. (B) The man is looking for a cup so he can drink some tea. Choice (A) confuses *papers* with *paper cups*. Choice (C) confuses *ink* with the similar-sounding word *sink*. Choice (D) confuses *caps* with the similar-sounding word *cups*.
42. (D) The woman says that the hot drink cups are in the closet. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are confused with *the cabinet over the sink*, which is where the water cups are.
43. (A) The man wants to drink a cup of tea. Choice (B) confuses *write* and *right*. Choice (C) is what the man thinks he will have to do if he can't find cups. Choice (D) repeats the word *sugar*, which is something the woman offers the man.
44. (C) The woman mentions a key, a room number, the check out time and a wake up call, so the speakers must be at a hotel. Choice (A) is a place that someone might leave early in the morning. Choice (B) associates *bank* with the word *check*, but the complete phrase is *check-out time* (the time a guest must leave a hotel). Choice (D) is where the man will go tomorrow morning.
45. (C) The man says he has to leave at 5:30 to catch his flight. Choice (A) confuses *two* with the same-sounding word *to*. Choice (B) sounds similar to the correct answer. Choice (D) confuses *ten* with the similar-sounding word *then*.
46. (A) The man says that he will settle his bill now. Choice (B) is check-out time. Choice (C) confuses *tonight* with the similar-sounding word *flight*. Choice (D) is when the man will leave.
47. (B) The man mentions his late bus. Choice (A) confuses *walk* with the similar-sounding word *week*. Choice (C) confuses *train* with the similar-sounding word *again*. Choice (D) confuses *car* with the similar-sounding word *far*.
48. (B) The woman says *That's the third time this month*. Choice (A) confuses *two* with the same-sounding word *too*. Choice (C) confuses *four* with the similar-sounding word *far*. Choice (D) confuses *eight* with the similar-sounding word *late*.

PART 3 (PAGES 136–138)

41. (B) The man is looking for a cup so he can drink some tea. Choice (A) confuses *papers* with *paper cups*. Choice (C) confuses *ink* with the similar-sounding word *sink*. Choice (D) confuses *caps* with the similar-sounding word *cups*.

49. (B) The man promises to be on time tomorrow. Choice (A) confuses *nine* with the similar-sounding word *time*. Choice (C) confuses *boss* with the similar-sounding word *bus*. Choice (D) uses the word *rest* in a different context.
50. (B) The woman wants to borrow a screwdriver. Choice (A) is confused with when the woman will return the screwdriver. Choice (C) uses the word *back* in a different context. Choice (D) is where the screwdriver is.
51. (A) The woman promises to return the screwdriver before lunch. Choice (B) is confused with the correct answer. Choice (C) confuses *afternoon* with the similar-sounding word *soon*. Choice (D) is when the man will fix the chair.
52. (C) The man asks the woman to put the screwdriver on his desk. Choice (A) is confused with where the toolbox is. Choice (B) is what the man wants to fix. Choice (D) uses the word *back* in a different context.
53. (D) The man says he takes a whole month for his vacation. Choice (A) is confused with *the first week of August*. Choices (B) and (C) are what the woman says is not long enough for a vacation.
54. (A) The man says that he always takes his vacation in August. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are confused with the similar-sounding word *remember*.
55. (B) The man says that he is looking forward to swimming. Choice (A) is confused with *rent a house*. Choice (C) is how the woman spends her vacations. Choice (D) confuses *beach* with the similar-sounding word *each*.
56. (B) The woman is buying shirts for her husband. Choice (A) confuses *shoes* with the similar-sounding word *choose*. Choice (C) sounds similar to the correct answer. Choice (D) confuses *hats* with the similar-sounding word *that's*.
57. (D) The woman buys two gray shirts. Choice (A) confuses *green* with the similar-sounding word *sixteen*. Choice (B) confuses *white* with the similar-sounding word *right*. Choice (C) confuses *blue* with the similar-sounding word *two*.
58. (D) The shirts cost \$25 each and the woman buys two of them. Choice (A) is confused with the shirt size. Choice (B) would be the cost of two shirts if the price were \$16 each. Choice (C) is the price of one shirt.
59. (A) The man tells the woman to turn left at the intersection. Choice (B) is the only direction the woman can turn at the intersection. Choices (C) and (D) are confused with the similar-sounding word *toward*.
60. (C) The man says that it's 6:45 now. Choice (A) is confused with *ten minutes*, the time it would take to walk to the concert. Choice (B) is confused with *the concert starts in 15 minutes*. Choice (D) is the time that the concert starts.
61. (C) The speakers mention a concert. Choice (A) confuses *ball* with the similar-sounding word *hall*. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (D) uses the word *park* in a different context.
62. (B) The man says that the brochures are in white boxes in the supply room. Choice (A) is where the woman will send some of the brochures. Choice (C) is where the brochures will be soon. Choice (D) is where the brochures came from.
63. (B) The woman needs the brochures this afternoon. Choice (A) is when the brochures arrived. Choice (C) confuses *tonight* with the similar-sounding word *white*. Choice (D) is confused with *this morning*, when the brochures arrived.
64. (B) The woman says she needs to mail a hundred brochures to Singapore. Choice (A) confuses *twenty* with the similar-sounding word *plenty*. Choice (C) sounds similar to the correct answer. Choice (D) is the number of brochures ordered.

65. (A) The man says that the meeting was at 2:00. Choice (B) is the time that the conversation takes place. Choice (C) is confused with the number of times that man called the woman. Choice (D) confuses *nine* with the similar-sounding word *line*.
66. (B) The woman has a terrible memory and the man wasn't able to remind her about the meeting, so we can conclude that she forgot about it. Choice (A) is confused with the calls that the man tried to make to the woman. Choice (C) uses the word *busy* in a different context; it was the phone line that was busy, not the woman. Choice (D) confuses *sick* with the similar-sounding word *six*.
67. (D) The man says that the next meeting is Friday. Choice (A) confuses *Tuesday* with the similar-sounding word *today*. Choice (B) confuses *Wednesday* with the similar-sounding word *Wendy*, which is the woman's name. Choice (C) is when the woman wants the man to call her.
68. (C) The man says that he is eating breakfast. Choice (A) confuses work with the similar-sounding word *walk*. Choice (B) is confused with the woman's request to drive her to school. Choice (D) confuses *letter* with the similar-sounding word *later*.
69. (A) The man says it's a warm sunny day. Choice (B) is what the woman says may happen later. Choice (C) confuses *cool* with the similar-sounding word *school*. Choice (D) confuses *icy* with the similar-sounding word *nice*.
70. (C) The man tells the woman to walk to school. Choice (A) is how the woman wants to go, but the man doesn't agree to drive her. Choice (B) is how she may get home if it rains. Choice (D) confuses *train* with the similar-sounding word *rain*.
71. (B) The airport is closed because of heavy fog. Choice (A) confuses *heavy traffic* and *heavy fog*. Choices (C) and (D) are not mentioned.
72. (C) The fog will lift by early evening and planes will be allowed to take off and land then. Choice (A) is when the airport closed. Choice (B) is when the Weather Center reported the airport closing. Choice (D) confuses the opposites *late* and *early*.
73. (C) The announcer says that passengers should call their airline to find out about flight cancelations. Choices (A) and (B) are confused with the suggestions to call *before leaving for the airport*. Choice (D) is confused with the source of the information.
74. (A) The train arrives at Penn Station in New York at 9:30 A.M. Choice (B) confuses 2:40 and 2-hour 40-minute trip. Choice (C) confuses 6:00 and 6:50, the times the train leaves Washington. Choice (D) confuses the similar sounds 6:15 and 6:50.
75. (A) The express train is nonstop. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are contradicted by *nonstop trip*.
76. (C) The train is *all-reserved* and is only for passengers with reservations. Choice (A) confuses *late* with the similar-sounding word *gate*. Choice (B) is confused with the instructions to check excess luggage at the gate. Choice (D) uses the word *check* in a different context.
77. (B) The message states that all hotels are full. Choice (A) might be the reason the hotels are booked, but it is not mentioned. Choice (C) confuses *hotels are closed* and *hotels are full*. Choice (D) associates *long lines* and *waiting list*.
78. (D) Hotels are full for the period of August 15 through August 30. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are contradicted by the time period mentioned.
79. (D) People can leave their name and phone number to be put on a waiting list. Choice (A) confuses *mailing list* and *waiting list*. Choice (B) is what has to happen before the center will call people on the waiting list. Choice (C) confuses *applying for any job available* and *applying for any available rooms*.

PART 4 (PAGES 139–141)

71. (B) The airport is closed because of heavy fog. Choice (A) confuses *heavy traffic* and *heavy fog*. Choices (C) and (D) are not mentioned.

80. (C) This announcement is being heard in a meeting room. Choice (A) associates *restaurant* with *coffee break*. Choice (B) associates *school* with *report* and *question-and-answer period*. Choice (D) associates *train station* with *board* by confusing *board the train* and *board meeting*.
81. (C) Since it is 10:30 now and the meeting will resume in fifteen minutes, the meeting will resume at 10:45. Choice (A) confuses 10:15 and *fifteen-minute break*. Choice (B) is the current time. Choice (D) is not possible if they only take a fifteen-minute break.
82. (D) The participants just finished listening to Ms. Johnson's report. Choice (A) is what they will do when they come back from the break. Choice (B) is what they will have now. Choice (C) confuses the similar words *résumé* (noun) and *resume* (verb).
83. (A) Flood waters have risen over twenty feet. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) confuses *more homes than families* and *families have been evacuated from their homes*. Choice (D) confuses *expensive property* and *expensive property damage*.
84. (A) Fortunately, there has been no loss of life. Choice (B) is how many feet the flood waters have risen. Choice (C) is how many families have been evacuated. Choice (D) is the cost of property damage.
85. (C) The president will tour the area on Friday. Choice (A) confuses *Sunday* with the similar-sounding word *Monday*. Choice (B) is when the flood waters began to rise. Choice (D) is when the president will speak to the nation.
86. (B) Carlos paints houses. Choice (A) confuses *build new homes* and *make your home look like new*. Choice (C) associates *designs interiors* with *decorating*. Choice (D) confuses *provides servants* and *provides services*.
87. (B) The ad says *ask your neighbors (for references)*. Choice (A) is who clients would want a reference for. Choice (C) associates *decorators* with *decorating*. Choice (D) associates *real estate agents* and *homes in this city*.
88. (C) Carlos has been painting houses for 13 years. Choice (A) confuses *four* with *for*. Choice (B) confuses *eight* with the similar-sounding word *wait*. Choice (D) sounds similar to the correct answer.
89. (C) Airplane passengers are listening to the pilot. Choice (A) confuses *football captain* and *airline captain*. Choice (B) confuses the similar words *hospital patients* and *be patient*. Choice (D) associates *theater* with *ladies and gentlemen*.
90. (B) The captain says they can expect to sit on the runway for a good fifteen minutes or so. Choice (A) confuses *five* and *fifteen*. Choice (C) is the number of planes waiting to take off. Choice (D) confuses the similar sounds *fifty* and *fifteen*.
91. (D) The speaker asks the listeners to turn off their cell phones. Choice (A) confuses *eat* with the similar-sounding word *seats*. Choice (B) is confused with *the no smoking sign*. Choice (C) uses the word *sign* in a different context.
92. (B) The Center for Performing Arts is a music organization. Choice (A) is not related to the performing arts. Choice (C) associates *youth* and *young*. Choice (D) is not related to the performing arts.
93. (A) Callers are asked to press 2 to get directions to the Center. Choice (B) confuses *four* with *for*. Choice (C) confuses *nine* with the similar-sounding word *sign*. Choice (D) is what a caller should do to get on the mailing list.
94. (C) Callers are asked to press 1 for ticket information. Choice (A) is what a caller can do by pressing 3. Choices (B) and (D) are what a caller can do by waiting until the end of the message.

95. (B) The snowstorm will begin late Friday evening. Choice (A) is when the weather report is being given. Choice (C) is the time through which the snow will continue. Choice (D) is when the snowstorm will end.
96. (D) An accumulation of 10 to 12 inches is expected. Choice (A) confuses *two* and *four* with similar sounds *to* and *before*. Choice (B) confuses *eight* with the similar-sounding word *late*. Choice (C) sounds similar to the correct answer.
97. (B) Listeners are advised to *relax, stay home, and enjoy the snow*. Choice (A) is what they are advised not to do. Choice (C) is confused with the advice to have *flashlights in case of power outages*. Choice (D) is confused with the advice to have *plenty of water and food on hand*.
98. (B) The speaker's time has been changed from 8:45 to 9:15. Choice (A) was her originally scheduled time. Choice (C) is confused with *thirty minutes later*. Choice (D) is the time for lunch.
99. (C) Dinner will be served in the Blue Mountain Room. Choice (A) is where the first speaker will speak. Choice (B) is where lunch will be served. Choice (D) is confused with Club Central, where the dance will be held.
100. (D) The activity that has just been added is a dance at Club Central. Choice (A) is confused with the Blue Mountain Room, where dinner will be served. Choices (B) and (C) are the activities that had already been scheduled.
103. (B) An action that is completed before another past action uses the past perfect tense. Choice (A) is the present tense. Choice (C) is the present perfect. Choice (D) is the future tense.
104. (C) A real condition in the present tense can use the present tense in the result clause. Choice (A) is conditional. Choice (B) is the past tense. Choice (D) is the present perfect (conditional).
105. (D) Someone else will install the computers, so the past participle is used. Choice (A) is the future tense (passive). Choice (B) is the present participle. Choice (C) is the simple form.
106. (C) *However* indicates an unexpected result. Choice (A) indicates an unexpected result but is not followed by a subject and verb. Choice (B) indicates a result or consequence. Choice (D) indicates purpose.
107. (C) *Even though* indicates an unexpected result. Choice (A) means *anything*. Choice (B) is an interrogative word. Choice (D) indicates an unexpected result but must begin the result clause.
108. (C) *On* is the preposition used with *conduct research*. Choice (A) means *concerning*. Choice (B) indicates source or origin. Choice (D) means *close to*.
109. (B) Adverbs of definite frequency may appear at the end of a sentence. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not appropriate positions for definite frequency adverbs.
110. (B) *Or* indicates a choice between items. Choice (A) indicates a contrast between items. Choice (C) is a negative, not a conjunction. Choice (D) is usually paired with *or*.
111. (D) *On* is used with days of the week. Choice (A) indicates source or origin. Choices (B) and (C) are used with location.

PART 5 (PAGES 142-145)

101. (C) *Cost of living* is a business expression. Choice (A) is a noun but is not used in this expression. Choice (B) is a verb. Choice (D) is the past participle.
102. (A) *To call on* means *to request or visit*. Choice (B) means *to get someone's attention by shouting to them*. Choices (C) and (D) are not two-word verbs.

112. (C) *Until* indicates a time or an action that another action depends upon. Choice (A) is conditional and is not logical in the sentence. Choice (B) indicates a time relationship but is not logical in the sentence. Choice (D) is a relative pronoun.
113. (D) The assistant is the one who signed the memo, so the simple form of the verb is used. Choice (A) is the present participle. Choice (B) is the past participle. Choice (C) is the future tense.
114. (C) Real conditions in the present tense may use present tense in the *if*-clause. Choice (A) is the past tense. Choice (B) is the present continuous. Choice (D) is the future.
115. (D) An action that has been happening in the past and is continuing in the present may use the present perfect continuous. Choice (A) is the simple form. Choice (B) is the past tense. Choice (C) is the past perfect tense.
116. (B) *To catch on* means *to become familiar with doing something*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not correct two-word verbs.
117. (D) *Final* is an adjective that modifies *result*. Choice (A) is a verb. Choice (B) is an adverb. Choice (C) is a noun referring to a person.
118. (C) *Go through* means *to complete a transaction*. Choice (A) means *to rise*. Choice (B) means *to leave a place*. Choice (D) means *to exceed*.
119. (C) Someone else will finish the inventory, so the past participle is used. Choice (A) is the future (passive). Choice (B) is the simple form. Choice (D) is the present participle.
120. (B) *Were* is the form of *be* used in the *if*-clause of an unreal condition. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not used in the *if*-clause of an unreal condition.
121. (B) *Not only . . . but also* is a paired conjunction. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not paired with *not only*.
122. (D) An action in progress is indicated by the present continuous; here it is in the passive form. Choice (A) is present continuous (active). Choice (B) is present tense (passive). Choice (C) is the simple form of the verb.
123. (C) *Should* is a modal that indicates obligation or preference. Choices (A) and (D) are forms that indicate completed actions and are not consistent with *in the future*. Choice (B) is the simple form of the verb.
124. (A) The assistants are the ones who are leaving early, so the simple form of the verb is used. Choice (B) is the present tense. Choice (C) is the present participle. Choice (D) is the past tense.
125. (B) *Therefore* indicates a result or consequence. Choice (A) indicates an unexpected result. Choice (C) indicates a summary of points. Choice (D) indicates a contrast.
126. (C) *One of* distinguishes one item or person from a group. Choice (A) indicates source or origin. Choice (B) indicates manner. Choice (D) is used in comparisons.
127. (C) *Identification number* is a business term. Choice (A) is a verb. Choice (B) is a noun referring to things. Choice (D) is the past participle.
128. (D) *Before* indicates a sequential time relationship. Choice (A) indicates a simultaneous time relationship. Choice (B) indicates cause and effect. Choice (C) indicates a simultaneous time relationship but is not followed by a subject and verb.
129. (A) Adverbs of definite frequency may appear at the end of a sentence. Choice (B) is an indefinite frequency adverb. Choice (C) is used with a completed action. Choice (D) indicates a future time.
130. (B) *In spite of* indicates an unexpected result. Choice (A) must be followed by a subject and verb. Choices (C) and (D) are prepositions.

131. (C) *From . . . to* indicates the limits of a time frame. Choices (A) and (B) indicate location. Choice (D) indicates manner.
132. (A) *For example* indicates examples from a generalization. Choice (B) indicates additional information. Choice (C) indicates an unexpected result. Choice (D) indicates a result or consequence.
133. (C) *By* indicates a passive form, so the past participle is required. Choice (A) is the simple form. Choice (B) is the present tense. Choice (D) is the present participle.
134. (A) *Were* is the form of *be* used in the *if*-clause of an unreal condition. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not forms of *be* used in the *if*-clause of an unreal condition.
135. (A) Third-person present tense is required. Choice (B) does not agree with *who*. Choices (C) and (D) are continuous forms, which are rarely used with stative verbs.
136. (C) *To take over* means *to obtain control of*. Choice (A) means *to remove*. Choice (B) means *to carry away*. Choice (D) means *to leave*.
137. (B) *Briefing* is a noun that means *a meeting to provide current information*. Choice (A) is an adjective. Choice (C) is an adverb. Choice (D) is a past tense verb.
138. (C) *Advisable* is an adjective. Choices (A) and (D) are verbs. Choice (B) is a noun.
139. (B) A simple verb is necessary for the command form. Choice (A) is a noun. Choice (C) is a past tense verb. Choice (D) is a present continuous verb.
140. (A) *Either . . . or* is a paired conjunction. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not paired with *either*.

PART 6 (PAGES 146–150)

141. (D) *This* serves as a pronoun referring to the decision made by Mrs. Michaels. Choice (A) is a possessive pronoun, but there is no possessive noun it can refer to. Choices (B) and (C) are plural pronouns, but a singular word is required here; it was just one decision.
142. (C) The present perfect tense verb is needed here to refer to an action that began in the past but is still true at present. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not the correct form.
143. (C) *Think over* is a two-word verb that means *reconsider*; Mr. Jones is not happy with Mrs. Michaels' decision, so he hopes she will reconsider it. Choice (A) *think up* means *to get a new idea*. Choice (B) *think of* means *to remember or call to mind*. Choice (D) has no meaning.
144. (C) The verb *consider* is followed by a gerund. Choice (A) is a base form verb. Choice (B) is an infinitive verb. Choice (D) is a future form.
145. (A) *While* introduces a time clause containing an action that occurs at the same time as the action in the main clause. Choices (B) and (D) introduce actions that occur at a different time from the action in the main clause. *During* means *at the same time as* but cannot be used to introduce a time clause.
146. (D) Junko wants to see her friend if, despite being busy, she has some extra time. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are words that could be related to getting together for a meal, but they don't fit the sentence.
147. (C) The past participle of the verb is needed to complete the present perfect form. Choice (A) is present tense. Choice (B) is simple past tense. Choice (D) is the present participle.

148. (D) The company needs to cut, or reduce, costs because it is having financial problems. Choices (A) and (B) would give the sentence the opposite of the correct meaning. Choice (C) is confused with *operating costs*, another type of expense a company has.
149. (A) The expression *due to* means *because of*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) do not fit the context.
150. (B) The purpose of this letter is to explain to Ms. Lerch how to advertise in the newspapers. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are related to newspaper work but are not related to the topic of the letter.
151. (A) *These* is a modifier referring to the word *papers*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are possessive pronouns and cannot be used as modifiers.
152. (C) A passive voice verb is required since the subject *options* receives the action. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are all active voice forms.
155. (B) *Adjust* means *to alter or change*. Choice (A) is confused with the fact that one has to pay for heating, but this message is not about heating bills. Choice (C) is something one does to the temperature in a room, but it doesn't fit the context. Choice (D) is a word that cannot be used with *temperature*.
156. (C) The purpose of the memo is to ask Mr. Gomez not to touch the thermostat. Choice (A) is something Mr. Gomez might do if he is seeking a more comfortable temperature, but it isn't mentioned. Choice (B) is what the memo asks Mr. Gomez not to do. Choice (D) is confused with *the other second-floor tenants are complaining*.
157. (B) The advertisement is promoting a cleaning kit for white shoes. Choice (A) is what the product keeps clean. Choice (C) confuses *shoe repair* with *shoe care*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
158. (A) The kit is a two-step, two-minute kit. Choice (B) confuses *five minutes* and *five dollars*, the price of the kit with a shoe order. Choice (C) confuses *seven minutes* and *seven dollars*, the cost of the kit. Choice (D) is not mentioned.

PART 7 (PAGES 151–167)

153. (A) The problem is that someone in Mr. Gomez's office keeps turning off the thermostat. Choice (B) is incorrect because there is a thermostat in Mr. Gomez's office. Choice (C) confuses *the other tenants want a thermostat and the other tenants are complaining about the lack of heat*. Choice (D) is contradicted by *the tenants complaining about the lack of heat*.
154. (C) *We ask that you not touch the thermostat* means that *it should never be turned off*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are times when people usually adjust their thermostats.
159. (D) The Kleen-Kit keeps white shoes white. Choice (A) confuses the similar words *Wright* and *white*. Choice (B) confuses the similar words *finishing* and *finishes*. Choice (C) confuses *staying handsome* and *white shoes are handsome*.
160. (A) The e-mail discusses work schedules. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) confuses the similar words *observations* and *observes*. Choice (D) repeats the word *lunch*, mentioned as part of the daily schedule.
161. (C) The company observes a 35-hour workweek. Choice (A) is the day the e-mail was written. Choice (B) confuses the similar words *twenty-five* and *thirty-five*. Choice (D) is a national standard workweek in the United States.

162. (B) Individual employees may establish different schedules with their supervisor's approval. Choice (A) is contradicted by *with their supervisor's approval*. Choice (C) may be Ms. Gibbons's position. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
163. (B) The memo is addressed to all employees. Choice (A) confuses *clients reading the memo* and *contracts with clients*. Choice (C) is the subject of the memo. Choice (D) is who wrote the memo.
164. (C) Visitors must not be alone because a number of the company's contracts with clients are of a confidential nature. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (B) is why visitors would come to the office. Choice (D) associates *visitors* with *guests*.
165. (D) Visitors are asked to sign in at the reception desk. Choice (A) is what the receptionist will do. Choice (B) is not permitted. Choice (C) is not mentioned.
166. (B) The receptionist will call the employee's office to let him or her know about a visitor. Choice (A) is contradicted by the *receptionist will call*. Choice (C) is incorrect because visitors, not employees, must wait in the reception area. Choice (D) is incorrect because employees have to come and escort their guests.
167. (A) *Escort* means to *accompany*. Visitors must be accompanied by a staff member, which we know from the first paragraph of the memo. Choice (B) is the opposite of the correct meaning. Choice (C) is something one might do with a visitor, but it doesn't fit the context. Choice (D) is confused with *confidentiality*, the concept of keeping things secret or hidden.
168. (A) Apartment-hotels have characteristics of both apartments and hotels, hence the name *apartment-hotels*. Choice (B) is true for apartment buildings but not hotels. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) is true for hotels but not apartment buildings.
169. (C) An engineer on a ten-week project away from home would use an apartment-hotel. Choices (A), (B), and (D) would probably use a hotel for such short stays.
170. (C) The location of apartment-hotels is often not in the downtown area. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are all mentioned.
171. (D) Apartment-hotels are often more cost-effective than standard hotels. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds *larger* and *longer*. Choice (B) is contradicted by *travelers often find it more comfortable to stay in an apartment-hotel*. Choice (C) is contradicted by *they are run like hotels*.
172. (D) David Bikowski was laid off from his production job. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (B) confuses *being fired* and *being laid off*. Choice (C) is contradicted by the fact that he is staying at his new job, which pays \$100 less a week.
173. (A) Mr. Bikowski's new job pays \$100 less a week than his old job. Choice (B) confuses *a month* and *a week*. Choice (C) confuses the opposites *more* and *less*. Choice (D) confuses *month* and *week* and the opposites *more* and *less*.
174. (B) Mr. Bikowski stayed at his new job, even though he was called back to the factory, because the new firm is much less stressful. Choice (A) is contradicted by *the new job pays \$100 less a week*. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) confuses *working close to home* and *finding a new job nearby*.
175. (A) This letter accompanies an evaluation report. Choice (B) confuses *inquire about future job possibilities* and *look forward to working with you again in the future*. Choice (C) associates *future projects* with *working with you again in the future*. Choice (D) associates *payment* with *hired*.

176. (B) The report the consultant prepared for Mr. Thompson was about improving employee performance. Choice (A) is contradicted by *Mr. Thompson's hiring of Ms. Guess to write the report*. Choices (C) and (D) are contradicted by *Mr. Thompson's hiring Guess Consulting to do the project evaluation*.
177. (D) Ms. Guess completed the project, which is enclosed with the letter. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are mentioned.
178. (A) Mr. Thompson must be a lawyer because of the *Esq.* following his name. Choice (B) associates *personnel director* with *employee performance evaluation*. Choice (C) is Ms. Guess's profession. Choice (D) is contradicted by *I enjoyed working with your law firm*.
179. (D) The ad says the watch displays all twenty-four time zones. Choice (A) confuses *five time zones* and *five-year international warranty*. Choice (B) confuses the similar sounds *twelve* and *twenty*. Choice (C) confuses *eighteen time zones* and *eighteen karat*.
180. (B) A five-year international limited warranty is offered. Choices (A) and (C) confuse *eighteen months* and *eighteen years* with *eighteen karats*. Choice (D) associates *lifetime* with *tradition* and *since 1928*.
181. (C) Miller wants brochures about the July marathon for her office. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are related to the discussion about the marathon but are not the purpose of the letter.
182. (B) The race is July is a half marathon. Choice (A) is confused with the correct answer. Choice (C) is the amount Miller runs each week. Choice (D) is the length race Miller thinks she should try.
183. (B) Wendel pulled a muscle in her leg while she was playing golf. Choice (A) is confused with the situation in which she hurt her leg. Choice (C) is confused with her colleagues having high energy from running. Choice (D) is incorrect because her injury is from golf, not running.
184. (B) Wendel thinks it will take Miller three months to train (half of the six months it took her). March is three months from the January date of the letter. Choice (A) is when the letter was written. Choice (C) is the amount of time it took Wendel to train. Choice (D) is the date of the marathon.
185. (C) They want to raise double the \$400,000 they raised last year. Choice (A) is half the amount they raised last year. Choice (B) is the amount they raised last year. Choice (D) is triple the amount they raised last year.
186. (B) Althea mentions *my brother's wedding*. Choice (A) is true about Althea's cousin, Don Wade. Choice (C) is incorrect because Althea, not her brother, noticed the ad. Choice (D) is true about Kathy.
187. (A) Althea writes *I haven't heard from you in a few weeks, so maybe you have already found some work*. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is incorrect because Althea writes *the office is close to your apartment*. Choice (D) is incorrect because Althea states that Don Wade will be at the wedding.
188. (B) The ad states that *no car is necessary*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are all listed as requirements in the ad.
189. (C) The ad lists two years' experience as one of the requirements, and Althea writes to Kathy *You have exactly the work experience they are looking for*. Choice (A) is incorrect because a car is not required for the job. Choice (B) is confused with the fact that Althea knows the chair of the board. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
190. (D) The ad says to copy and paste résumés, and not to send attachments. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are all things that could help Kathy get the job.

191. (B) The phone message from Eva Pederson says that she read a notice in the lobby. Choice (A) is the subject of the notice. Choice (C) is confused with the conference that Eva is planning. Choice (D) is a place where a notice might be posted, but it is not mentioned.
192. (A) Eva needs ideas to solve her parking problem, and the notice recommends calling the city help line for information about parking garages. Choice (B) is incorrect because the conference attendees don't qualify for parking reservations. Choice (C) is incorrect because the conference attendees are not clients. Choice (D) is incorrect because employees don't have passes.
193. (B) Only current clients can get passes. Choice (A) is incorrect because, not being clients, they can't make parking reservations. Choice (C) is incorrect because all the passes are temporary. Choice (D) is incorrect because being from out of town is a requirement for getting a pass.
194. (A) The message from Eva mentions a possible place for conference attendees to park that is open on weekends. Choice (B) is incorrect because the conference is in mid June, not the beginning of June. Choice (C) confuses *July* with *June*. Choice (D) is the amount of time it takes to walk to the parking garage.
195. (C) The message says that Eva is expecting at least 60 people. Choice (A) is confused with the 30 people who haven't responded to the invitation. Choice (B) is confused with the 50 people who have already said they will attend. Choice (D) is 30 plus 50.
196. (A) The traveler mentions that he wanted to travel on the weekend of the third, but the website says that there is a black-out period October 2–4. Choice (B) is contradicted by the correct answer. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) is true, but the traveler doesn't apologize for this.
197. (D) He says *I will assume that one of you will meet me at the airport*. Choice (A) is confused with the shuttle bus mentioned on the website. Choice (B) is what he says he doesn't want to do. Choice (C) is confused with the *ten-minute walk from Tokyo International Airport* mentioned on the website.
198. (A) Mr. Lim will discuss a franchise and possibly work out a deal, so it is a business trip. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are contradicted by the correct answer.
199. (C) The ad mentions only a single room, and Mr. Lim booked a double room. Choices (A) and (B) both describe the hotel and room advertised and booked. Choice (D) is incorrect because Mr. Lim's reservation was made by the travel agency that owns the website.
200. (A) According to the reservation, the trip is paid for with air travel points. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are contradicted by the correct answer.

ANSWER SHEETS

ANSWER SHEET: Practice Test One

Listening Comprehension

Part 1				Part 2				Part 3				Part 4			
Answer				Answer				Answer				Answer			
A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1	A	B	C	11	A	B	C	21	A	B	C	31	A	B	C
2	A	B	C	12	A	B	C	22	A	B	C	32	A	B	C
3	A	B	C	13	A	B	C	23	A	B	C	33	A	B	C
4	A	B	C	14	A	B	C	24	A	B	C	34	A	B	C
5	A	B	C	15	A	B	C	25	A	B	C	35	A	B	C
6	A	B	C	16	A	B	C	26	A	B	C	36	A	B	C
7	A	B	C	17	A	B	C	27	A	B	C	37	A	B	C
8	A	B	C	18	A	B	C	28	A	B	C	38	A	B	C
9	A	B	C	19	A	B	C	29	A	B	C	39	A	B	C
10	A	B	C	20	A	B	C	30	A	B	C	40	A	B	C

ANSWER SHEET: Practice Test Two

Listening Comprehension

Part 1				Part 2				Part 3				Part 4			
Answer		Answer		Answer		Answer		Answer		Answer		Answer		Answer	
A B C D	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C D	A B C D	A B C D	A B C D	A B C D	A B C D	A B C D	A B C D	A B C D	A B C D	A B C D	A B C D
1 A B C D	11 A B C	21 A B C	31 A B C	41 A B C D	51 A B C D	61 A B C D	71 A B C D	81 A B C D	91 A B C D	100 A B C D					
2 A B C D	12 A B C	22 A B C	32 A B C	42 A B C D	52 A B C D	62 A B C D	72 A B C D	82 A B C D	92 A B C D						
3 A B C D	13 A B C	23 A B C	33 A B C	43 A B C D	53 A B C D	63 A B C D	73 A B C D	83 A B C D	93 A B C D						
4 A B C D	14 A B C	24 A B C	34 A B C	44 A B C D	54 A B C D	64 A B C D	74 A B C D	84 A B C D	94 A B C D						
5 A B C D	15 A B C	25 A B C	35 A B C	45 A B C D	55 A B C D	65 A B C D	75 A B C D	85 A B C D	95 A B C D						
6 A B C D	16 A B C	26 A B C	36 A B C	46 A B C D	56 A B C D	66 A B C D	76 A B C D	86 A B C D	96 A B C D						
7 A B C D	17 A B C	27 A B C	37 A B C	47 A B C D	57 A B C D	67 A B C D	77 A B C D	87 A B C D	97 A B C D						
8 A B C D	18 A B C	28 A B C	38 A B C	48 A B C D	58 A B C D	68 A B C D	78 A B C D	88 A B C D	98 A B C D						
9 A B C D	19 A B C	29 A B C	39 A B C	49 A B C D	59 A B C D	69 A B C D	79 A B C D	89 A B C D	99 A B C D						
10 A B C D	20 A B C	30 A B C	40 A B C	50 A B C D	60 A B C D	70 A B C D	80 A B C D	90 A B C D	100 A B C D						

ANSWER SHEET: Practice Test Three

Listening Comprehension

Part 1				Part 2				Part 3				Part 4				Answer																								
Answer				Answer				Answer				Answer				Answer																								
A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D																					
1	A	B	C	11	A	B	C	21	A	B	C	31	A	B	C	41	A	B	C	51	A	B	C	61	A	B	C	71	A	B	C	81	A	B	C	91	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	12	A	B	C	22	A	B	C	32	A	B	C	42	A	B	C	52	A	B	C	62	A	B	C	72	A	B	C	82	A	B	C	92	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	13	A	B	C	23	A	B	C	33	A	B	C	43	A	B	C	53	A	B	C	63	A	B	C	73	A	B	C	83	A	B	C	93	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	14	A	B	C	24	A	B	C	34	A	B	C	44	A	B	C	54	A	B	C	64	A	B	C	74	A	B	C	84	A	B	C	94	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	15	A	B	C	25	A	B	C	35	A	B	C	45	A	B	C	55	A	B	C	65	A	B	C	75	A	B	C	85	A	B	C	95	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	16	A	B	C	26	A	B	C	36	A	B	C	46	A	B	C	56	A	B	C	66	A	B	C	76	A	B	C	86	A	B	C	96	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	17	A	B	C	27	A	B	C	37	A	B	C	47	A	B	C	57	A	B	C	67	A	B	C	77	A	B	C	87	A	B	C	97	A	B	C	D
8	A	B	C	18	A	B	C	28	A	B	C	38	A	B	C	48	A	B	C	58	A	B	C	68	A	B	C	78	A	B	C	88	A	B	C	98	A	B	C	D
9	A	B	C	19	A	B	C	29	A	B	C	39	A	B	C	49	A	B	C	59	A	B	C	69	A	B	C	79	A	B	C	89	A	B	C	99	A	B	C	D
10	A	B	C	20	A	B	C	30	A	B	C	40	A	B	C	50	A	B	C	60	A	B	C	70	A	B	C	80	A	B	C	90	A	B	C	100	A	B	C	D

ANSWER SHEET: Practice Test Four

Listening Comprehension

Part 1			Part 2			Part 3			Part 4			Part 5		
Answer			Answer			Answer			Answer			Answer		
A	B	C D	A	B	C	A	B	C D	A	B	C D	A	B	C D
1	A	B C D	11	A	B C	21	A	B C	31	A	B C	41	A	B C D
2	A	B C D	12	A	B C	22	A	B C	32	A	B C	42	A	B C D
3	A	B C D	13	A	B C	23	A	B C	33	A	B C	43	A	B C D
4	A	B C D	14	A	B C	24	A	B C	34	A	B C	44	A	B C D
5	A	B C D	15	A	B C	25	A	B C	35	A	B C	45	A	B C D
6	A	B C D	16	A	B C	26	A	B C	36	A	B C	46	A	B C D
7	A	B C D	17	A	B C	27	A	B C	37	A	B C	47	A	B C D
8	A	B C D	18	A	B C	28	A	B C	38	A	B C	48	A	B C D
9	A	B C D	19	A	B C	29	A	B C	39	A	B C	49	A	B C D
10	A	B C D	20	A	B C	30	A	B C	40	A	B C	50	A	B C D

PRACTICE TEST

SCORE CONVERSION

HOW TO CONVERT YOUR PRACTICE TEST SCORES

To convert your practice test scores, use the table on page 262.
Follow these simple steps.

1. Take a practice test.
2. Total the number of correct answers in the listening section.
3. Match the total number of correct listening answers with the corresponding practice score.
4. Total the number of correct answers in the reading section.
5. Match the total number of correct reading answers with the corresponding practice score.
6. Add the two scores together. This is your estimated total practice score.

Sample

Number of correct listening answers	<u>56</u>	= Practice listening score	<u>290</u>
Number of correct reading answers	<u>82</u>	= Practice reading score	+ <u>405</u>
Estimated total practice score			<u>695</u>

Your score on Practice Test 1

Number of correct listening answers	_____	= Practice listening score	_____
Number of correct reading answers	_____	= Practice reading score	+ _____
Estimated total practice score			_____

Your score on Practice Test 2

Number of correct listening answers	_____	= Practice listening score	_____
Number of correct reading answers	_____	= Practice reading score	+ _____
Estimated total practice score			_____

Your score on Practice Test 3

Number of correct listening answers	_____	= Practice listening score	_____
Number of correct reading answers	_____	= Practice reading score	+ _____
Estimated total practice score			_____

Your score on Practice Test 4

Number of correct listening answers	_____	= Practice listening score	_____
Number of correct reading answers	_____	= Practice reading score	+ _____
Estimated total practice score			_____

PRACTICE TEST

ESTIMATED SCORE TABLE

# CORRECT	PRACTICE SCORE	
	LISTENING	READING
0	5	5
1	5	5
2	5	5
3	5	5
4	5	5
5	5	5
6	5	5
7	10	5
8	15	5
9	20	5
10	25	5
11	30	5
12	35	5
13	40	5
14	45	5
15	50	5
16	55	10
17	60	15
18	65	20
19	70	25
20	75	30
21	80	35
22	85	40
23	90	45
24	95	50
25	100	60
26	110	65
27	115	70
28	120	80
29	125	85
30	130	90
31	135	95
32	140	100
33	145	110
34	150	115
35	160	120
36	165	125
37	170	130
38	175	140
39	180	145
40	185	150
41	190	160
42	195	165
43	200	170
44	210	175
45	215	180
46	220	190
47	230	195
48	240	200
49	245	210
50	250	215

# CORRECT	PRACTICE SCORE	
	LISTENING	READING
51	255	220
52	260	225
53	270	230
54	275	235
55	280	240
56	290	250
57	295	255
58	300	260
59	310	265
60	315	270
61	320	280
62	325	285
63	330	290
64	340	300
65	345	305
66	350	310
67	360	320
68	365	325
69	370	330
70	380	335
71	385	340
72	390	350
73	395	355
74	400	360
75	405	365
76	410	370
77	420	380
78	425	385
79	430	390
80	440	395
81	445	400
82	450	405
83	460	410
84	465	415
85	470	420
86	475	425
87	480	430
88	485	435
89	490	445
90	495	450
91	495	455
92	495	465
93	495	470
94	495	480
95	495	485
96	495	490
97	495	495
98	495	495
99	495	495
100	495	495